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Bush Toughens His Language

He Warns Iraq of 'Additional Steps' if Diplomacy Fails

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — President George Bush said Wednesday that he was "prepared to take additional steps" if diplomacy failed to resolve the Gulf crisis peacefully. Mr. Bush's comments, at a point-in-time, marked the first time that he had explicitly spoken of actions beyond diplomacy and economic sanctions against Iraq. The threat of military action against Saddam Hussein has been implicit in the president's words and actions since he first sent American troops to Saudi Arabia early in August. Mr. Bush has pointedly refused to rule out the possibility of war in his public statements, and his speech to Congress last week left little doubt that he was prepared to take military action if economic sanctions failed. But the White House has tied its talk of "options" to the idea of expanding the current sanctions. On Wednesday Mr. Bush repeated the United Nations demands that Iraq withdraw from Kuwait, restore the previous government to power and free all the hostages it is holding in Iraq and Kuwait. Then he added: "If Iraq does not meet these nonnegotiable conditions, its isolation will not end. We are, as I have said before, prepared to take additional steps if sanctions and the quest for a political resolution do not work." With Wednesday's remarks Mr. Bush seemed to be toughening his language in a measured way, inching ever closer to openly discussing the possibility of war. But the White House tried to play down speculation that this was a calculated move. The president inserted the phrase "as I have said before" after an advance text of his remarks had circulated among reporters and White House aides had been besieged by questions about the phrasing. Even before he spoke, the aides tried to soften the impact of his words, saying that they were a "nuance" and not a change in policy, since the administration has been prepared for the possibility of war for weeks. Speaking on condition of anonymity, the aides also said that Mr. Bush did not intend his word to escalate the tone of the oratory directed at President Hussein. Before Mr. Bush met in Helsinki on Sept. 15 with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the White House said that he would "review options" if the current set of sanctions against Iraq failed in their purpose of strangling Iraq's economy. But White House officials said they were referring primarily to additional economic measures. In Helsinki, Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev issued a statement saying that if "current steps" failed to

Gorbachev Seems Ready to Act

Aide Says He May Decree Urgent Economic Measures

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev is considering use of new emergency executive powers to begin ordering the first elements of free-market economics into place in a matter of weeks, one of his chief advisers said Wednesday. Mr. Gorbachev has scheduled a meeting of his Presidential Council on Friday and will consider a variety of options, from budgeting to privatization measures, and he seems likely to consider such an executive order at that session, according to the adviser, Stanislav S. Shatalin, a member of the council. "He might issue a decree very soon to deal with the most urgent measures," said Mr. Shatalin, the chief architect of the major economic plan pending in parliament to move the Soviet Union to a market economy in 500 days. The council meeting, the latest move in what has become a highly fluid and often confusing attempt to craft a plan for national renewal, would come on the same day that the parliament is to consider its first preliminary vote on the economic program. The latest estimates are that the Shatalin plan will be favored over a rival, more conservative proposal sponsored by Prime Minister Nikolai I. Rykov, to introduce free-market innovations over five years while retaining much of the Kremlin's now widely discredited central economic authority. Mr. Shatalin, relaxed and "out-spoken," insisted Mr. Gorbachev was anxious to get changes under way and was not trying to delay the transition, as some critics suspected after a speech to parliament by the Soviet leader on Monday. In the speech, Mr. Gorbachev introduced an unexpected twist into the political process by urging that the knotty issue of whether to legalize private land ownership be put to national referendum. "That's impossible, it would foul up the whole plan," Mr. Shatalin said in an interview, estimating that the referendum idea, with its month of added delay, eventually would be seen as a hindrance by the Soviet leader and fade from the debate. Mr. Gorbachev, he said, "is

KGB Offers Iraq Data to U.S.

MOSCOW — The chairman of the KGB, the Soviet security agency, offered Wednesday to give the Central Intelligence Agency data about Iraq, where the Soviet government still has about 5,000 specialists and other workers. The chairman, Vladimir A. Kryuchkov, said his agency had offered to cooperate in the past with the Central Intelligence Agency but was always rebuffed. "We haven't exchanged information with the CIA on that issue, but I am convinced that we could really tell each other something valuable," he said, referring to Iraq. If the CIA was willing to cooperate, he said, "you can be sure that our reaction would be positive." "We always give signals about being ready to work together in this or that field" with U.S. intelligence, he said. "The signals reach the right address," he said, but the answer is always something along the lines of "we are not ready yet."

Kiosk

House Votes Military Cuts

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House of Representatives approved a military bill on Wednesday that would cut President George Bush's request for military spending in the coming year by almost 10 percent, reduce U.S. troops by more than 129,000, halt production of the B-2 Stealth bomber and halve spending on the missile defense system known as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

General News

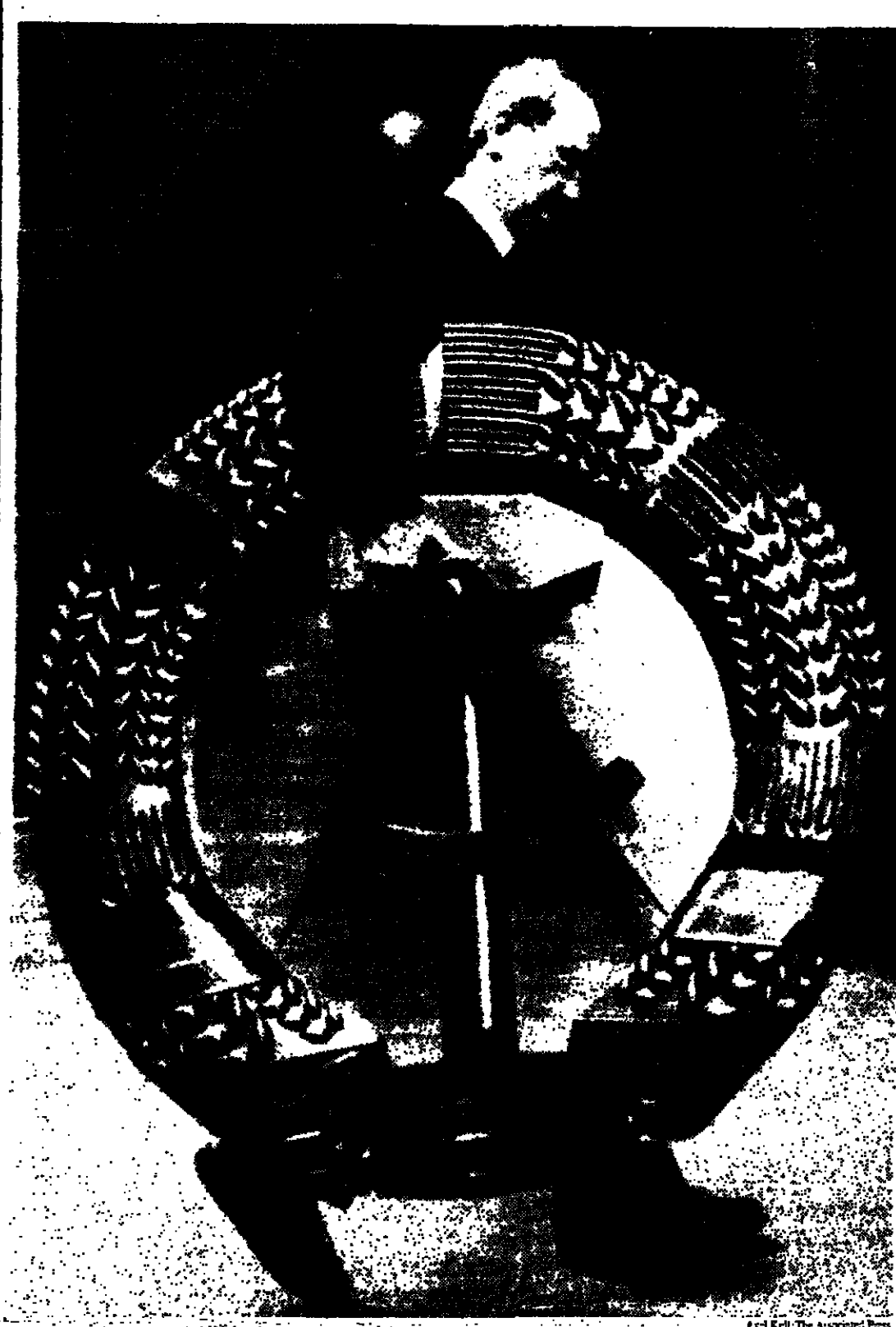
The IRA says it attacked and wounded the former governor of Gibraltar. Page 5.

Late Soccer Scores

U.S. Cup
Austin Villa (England) 3, Boca Ostrova (Czechoslovakia) 1
AS Roma 1, Benfica (Portugal) 0
EUROPEAN CLUB CHAMPIONS CUP
Marseille 5, Dinamo Tbilisi (Albania) 1
Napoli 3, Ujpesti Doros (Hungary) 0
Borussia Mönchengladbach 2, Real Madrid 1
CUP WINNERS CUP
Manchester United 2, Pez Madras (Hungary) 0
Kaiserslautern (West Germany) 1, Comodoro (Italy) 0
Earlier scores: Page 17

Crossword

Page 2
Down
1. 2,557.43
2. 13.86
Across
1. 1,571.5
2. 1,845
3. 137.53
4. 5,202



OFF TO HISTORY'S DUST BIN — A worker in East Berlin on Wednesday carrying away East Germany's soon-to-vanish emblem, a hammer and compasses surrounded by a wreath of corn that decorated the cabinet building. It will be put in the East Berlin German History Museum. In a separate development on Wednesday, the West German government delayed an amnesty for former East German spy suspects until after unification, raising the prospect that as many as 8,000 Stasi members could be arrested in the next few months. Page 2.

Bundesbank Head Holds His Ground on EC Union

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — The president of the Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pöhl, held his ground Wednesday in rejecting early moves toward European Monetary Union, keeping the central bank on a collision course with officials in Bonn who are pushing for rapid union. As Chancellor Helmut Kohl picks his way carefully with only two weeks to go before elections, his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, is actively supporting a plan offered by the EC Commission to begin assembling a European central bank as early as the beginning of 1993. But both Mr. Pöhl and Finance Minister Theo Waigel are trying to convince Mr. Kohl that the 12 EC countries are far from ready for such a momentous undertaking. "Throughout the EC, deep-seated divergences still remain and in part are actually widening again," said a report which the Bundesbank publicized on Wednesday. The report, which was unanimously approved by the Bundesbank central bank council, said the divergences in inflation and deficits were due "not so much to temporary factors as to the considerable differences in institutional structures, economic fundamentals and the attitudes of management and labor." Mr. Pöhl, speaking at a news conference, said, "Sometimes it gets lost in the public discussion that monetary union will mean the abolition of exchange rates and our economies will be tied to each other for better or for worse." The core of Mr. Pöhl's argument was that no new European central bank should be established that would not function at least as well as the Bundesbank. As a result, he insisted that its first duty should be monetary stability and that it should have the independence and weapons needed to carry this out. Mr. Pöhl said he had friendly relations with Mr. Genscher, his major opponent in this debate, but he gave the impression that they had not recently debated this question personally. Chancellor Kohl, sitting atop the squabble, appears to be trying to agree with everyone—at least until the first all-German elections on Dec. 2. With polls giving him a slight edge at the moment, analysts say he has little to gain from a protracted discussion about a complex issue in which opponents of early monetary

De Klerk Takes New Steps on Violence

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — President Frederik W. de Klerk announced further measures on Wednesday to curtail the violence afflicting blacks and their communities, including the formation of special teams headed by government lawyers to hasten the investigation of major incidents. Other measures mentioned by Mr. de Klerk included an amnesty until Oct. 1 for people and groups surrendering illegal weapons and thereafter rewards of up to 100,000 rand (\$40,000) for information leading to the seizure of arms caches. Speaking during the evening at a news conference in Pretoria, Mr. de Klerk said the government was investigating the creation of "mechanisms of communication on a local, regional and national level" to better identify and deal with community grievances. And he said he would also consider appointing a "highly respected person" of independent status to look into allegations that organizations and individuals in the government had abused or exceeded their authority. "I wish to give the assurance that actions taken by the security forces will be strict but controlled and impartial," Mr. de Klerk said in asking for public cooperation to help the police and army curb the violence. Nearly 800 persons have been killed in clashes in and around Johannesburg since early August. Mr. de Klerk said each investigative team would be headed by a deputy attorney general under the overall supervision of Justice Minister F. J. Coetsee and would look into "acts of unrest" like the attack on a Soweto-bound commuter train last Thursday. In that massacre, 26 blacks were killed and more than 100 wounded. The police have already offered a reward of nearly \$20,000 for information leading to the arrest of the

Vitamin A Found to Prevent a Cancer

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — After nearly 20 years of tantalizing hints that vitamins or other food substances might prevent cancer, researchers have finally proved that this strategy works. By giving people a vitamin derivative, they prevented one type of cancer. In a study being published Thursday, researchers report that high doses of a derivative of Vitamin A, marketed as the same drug Accutane, prevent cancers of the lung, throat and mouth in people who are at high risk of developing them. The patients, who had had one episode of head or neck cancer, had been cured of their original cancer. But because their tissues were already primed to become cancerous, they were highly likely to grow new, separate cancers that did not constitute a recurrence of the original tumor. It was these new cancers that the drug prevented. It did not prevent the spread or recurrence of the original tumor. "This is a landmark study," said Dr. Frank L. Meyskens Jr., director of the Clinical Cancer Center at the University of California at Irvine. "It gives a clear message that what we've seen in the test tube and in animals can work in humans." Dr. Meyskens said the finding "should galvanize the field." Experts say that if the researchers can show "Final proof" that chemoprevention of cancers works. that lower doses of the drug also work, the stage will be set for giving Accutane to people who smoke or drink heavily, and thus are at relatively high risk to get head or neck cancer. And the finding strongly indicates that other cancers, too, might be preventable. Cancer specialists envision the start of a new era in which they cut the cancer toll by identifying people who are at high risk because of their genes or their habits, and then intervene to prevent cancer by giving them vitamin derivatives or other drugs. Dr. Peter Greenwald, director of cancer prevention and control at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, said the



THE MASK OF WAR — Syrian commandos at their post in the Saudi desert, wearing gas masks, are among 1,500 Syrian special troops in the multinational task force confronting Iraq.

For Space Shuttle: Try, Try, Try Again

By William J. Broad

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — With the space shuttle *Discovery* poised on the launching pad here, NASA officials are guardedly optimistic about its odds of success despite unresolved problems with its sister ship *Columbia*, which has been indefinitely sidelined with a new fuel leak.

Their hopefulness centers on *Discovery's* ostensible lack of the contaminants that have bedeviled *Columbia*, causing three of the four postponements of its launching in nearly four months, a record delay for a single mission.

The story of the contaminants, glass beads and grit from sandpaper, is a case study in the complexity and fragility of the \$25 billion shuttle system, the centerpiece of U.S. space plans.

It also shows that NASA — already reeling from a run of problems, including mirror flaws on the \$1.5 billion Hubble Space Telescope — has yet to find its way out of a morass of technical problems.

"It is not doing us any good up in Washington right now to be sitting on the ground working this problem," Robert L. Crippen, head of NASA's shuttle program, said at a news conference late Monday at the Kennedy Space Center.

Crippen is resisting the Bush administration's \$15.1 billion budget request for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the fiscal year 1991. That amount represents an increase of \$2.8 billion over the current year's allocation.

The contamination story began years ago. According to recent reconstructions, hundreds of tiny glass beads were accidentally caught in seals on a 17-inch (43-centimeter) valve and fuel line connecting the shuttle to its huge external tank.

There is evidence that the beads came from the manufacturer of the valve, Parker-Hannifin of Irvine, California. Although too small to be seen with the unaided eye, the beads were large enough to set the seals slightly ajar.

The saga got an added twist in January after *Columbia* flew a mission to rescue a wayward satellite. After the shuttle landed in California on Jan. 20, technicians who inspected its three main engines found grit contaminating many filters and lines.

NASA officials say they believe the contaminant was either Carborundum or corundum. Both are used on the surface of a special type of sandpaper.

The agency's investigators decided that the problem had arisen when *Columbia* was sent into space from a new launching platform, which had been finished with the abrasive paper.

As a result of the contamination, a large part of *Columbia's* main propulsion system was taken apart. Shuttle experts believe that this process initiated another leak problem — damage to a set of pumps and a seal.

The stage was now set. On May 29, the first countdown for *Columbia* was halted when leaks of super-cold hydrogen gas appeared both

around the 17-inch valve and in the shuttle's rear engine compartment.

NASA engineers replaced *Columbia's* leaky line with a fitting taken from the half-built shuttle *Endeavour* and pressed ahead with a new launching attempt. This was canceled on Aug. 30, when an electronics box on a telescope in *Columbia's* payload bay failed and had to be replaced.

A third launching attempt was aborted on Sept. 5 when leaking hydrogen flooded *Columbia's* rear engine compartment. There was no leakage around the 17-inch line, but something was clearly amiss in the main engines.

Engineers replaced a set of suspect pumps and a crushed seal, both believed to have been damaged when the grit was cleaned from the main propulsion system early this year. But on Monday the rear engine compartment sprang a new hydrogen leak during *Columbia's* fourth countdown.

Now time has run out for *Columbia*. Late Monday, its astronaut mission was set aside indefinitely to make way for a higher-priority one. This is the launching of the European-built *Ulysses* solar

probe, to be undertaken by *Discovery*.

If the *Ulysses* is not launched between Oct. 5 and Oct. 23, so that it can be in position to be lifted by Jupiter's gravitational field into an orbit about the Sun's poles, the \$750 million mission will have to be delayed 13 months.

NASA troubleshooters will continue to try to pin down the cause of *Columbia's* problems, he said, and the agency will probably try another launching of the craft later in the year.

Pope Criticizes Power Of the Media to Deceive

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II accused the mass media Wednesday of being instruments of sin and spreading "models of aberrant behavior."

In a speech to 4,000 priests here, he said: "The contagious force of bad proposals and examples can avail itself of the channels of persuasion offered by the varied gamut of the means of mass communications."

3 KILLED IN PHILADELPHIA — Police and fire officials in Philadelphia examining the wreckage of a brick storefront that collapsed, killing three people and injuring eight. The two-story facade, on a main street, was apparently improperly anchored.

Voters in 2 States Vent Their Frustration

By Michael A. Oreskes

WASHINGTON — Voters sent an unmistakable message of dissatisfaction to their political leaders Tuesday in two quite different states, Massachusetts and Oklahoma, as a widespread mood of discontent with government and politics began to boil over at the ballot box.

In gubernatorial primaries in both states, voters rejected established political figures and turned to candidates who had never held office, who ran campaigns against "professional politicians" and the statehouse gang.

From their polling and their travels, politicians have been watching this angry mood develop in many places, and since Labor Day, Sept. 3, they have been watching state primaries with special attention to see how this mood influences what happens at the polls in the mid-term elections on Nov. 6.

"It's like walking on gunpowder out there," said Marc Nutter, political director of the National Re-

publican Campaign Committee. "You can feel the crackling under your feet. You can smell it in the air."

In Massachusetts, where Democrats in general and Governor Michael S. Dukakis in particular are reviled for letting the "Massachusetts Miracle" disintegrate into a fiscal morass, voters searched down the ballot for incumbents to vote against.

In a stunning indication of voter discontent, John R. Silber, the president of Boston University, who peppered his campaign with provocative remarks, scored a major upset over Francis X. Bellotti, a former state attorney general, in the Democratic primary for governor, winning by 54 percent to 44 percent.

Mr. Bellotti, 67, a veteran politician who first ran for governor in 1964, had been ahead in the public-opinion polls by more than 15 percent as recently as last week.

"There was a tidal wave coming, and we happened to be standing on the beach when it hit," the Massa-

chusetts attorney general, James Shamoon, said after losing his re-election bid for no apparent reason other than that he was in office.

Oklahomans, angry at new taxes and a state government deadlocked between a Republican governor and a Democratic legislature, went even further, venting their frustration by imposing a 12-year limit on the tenure of legislators. Oklahoma is the first state in American history, but quite possibly not the last, to do so. California and Colorado have similar measures on their ballot this November.

The voting on Tuesday was the loudest manifestation yet of a developing anger against politicians, but it was not the first. Just the week before, voters in Washington, D.C., battered by the scandal of a mayor caught using drugs, rejected two prominent officeholders, one from the City Council and the other from the House of Representatives. Instead they nominated for mayor a woman lawyer who

waved a shovel and promised to "clean house" at City Hall.

With less than two months to go before the mid-term elections, and with virtually all the primaries out of the way now, politicians were preoccupied with how voters would express their palpable anger in a general election, not a primary.

Marty Linsky, lecturer at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard and a former Republican legislator, said: "The ball hasn't been landed, and the issue is alive and well, and will be in November. There are a lot of people who are going to walk in and say 'This is a little irresponsible what I'm doing maybe, but I've got to shake this thing up.'"

A Surprise in Tacoma

In Tacoma, Washington, a little-known lawyer defeated the chief justice of the state Supreme Court in the primary, thus virtually assuring himself a victory for Washington's top judicial job in November.

Charles Johnson's victory over Chief Justice Keith Callow came out of nowhere. By 53 percent to 47 percent, voters picked Mr. Johnson, 39, who had done little more than pay his filing fee and wait for lightning to strike.

All eyes had been on another state Supreme Court race, in which former Governor John Spellman was challenging Justice Richard Jay. The power of incumbency worked for Justice Jay, who staved off Mr. Spellman.



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Sandinistas Passed 11th-Hour Law To Keep Control of Armed Forces

By Mark A. Uhlig

MANAGUA — More than six months after the Sandinista Front lost power in national elections, the government register has published a new law, dated before the elections, that grants Sandinista commanders broad permanent authority over the structure and operations of Nicaragua's large military forces.

The law, apparently approved by Sandinista leaders while the National Assembly was in recess in December, took immediate effect upon its publication this month in *La Gaceta*.

But the law was never debated or made known to most of the public and the new government.

Its publication has prompted anger and astonishment among government supporters, who said it amounted to a fundamental shift in the balance of political power, in effect insulating the current military commander and veteran Sandinista strategist, General Humberto Ortega Saavedra, from civilian control.

The law requires that any successor to General Ortega be elevated from the military hierarchy, which is controlled by the general and dominated by Sandinista officers.

It also grants him or any future commander broad control over the

military's budget, size, manpower, human-rights investigations and relationships with foreign countries, and gives him authority to incur debts and create business enterprises to support the military's needs.

President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, who retained General Ortega as a gesture of national unity on her inauguration in April, has made no comment on the law.

But the law was matched by another piece of legislation that redefines the duties of Nicaragua's defense minister — a portfolio that is now held by Mrs. Chamorro herself — giving that position almost no power except to help coordinate actions of the government and army and to oversee civil aviation.

Legal experts said both laws could in theory be overturned or revised in the National Assembly by the coalition of parties that united to lift Mrs. Chamorro to victory over General Ortega's brother, former President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, in the February elections. Her coalition holds the majority of seats in the assembly.

But coalition members said the prospects for such a unified vote had been made less certain by deepening tensions between Mrs. Chamorro and her allies.

Mrs. Chamorro forced through

her decision to retain General Ortega despite almost unanimous disapproval from the coalition.

The resulting atmosphere of mistrust has been compounded by the delayed publication of the law, which has raised charges that it was fabricated by Sandinista leaders after the elections — with or without Mrs. Chamorro's acquiescence — as a means of consolidating their last and most important foothold in power.

"We believe that the law was approved in April and backdated," said Vice President Virgilio Godoy Reyes, a conservative who has frequently clashed with Mrs. Chamorro over policy toward the Sandinistas.

Sandinista officials have defended the law as a routine measure intended to formalize the bureaucratic structure that was already in place before the February elections.

They also asserted that Mrs. Chamorro and her aides were fully aware of the law as they negotiated transition arrangements with the departing Sandinista leadership in March.

Sandinista military officials note that the law does not protect the army commander from being dismissed by the president, whom he is sworn to serve.

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Congress Runs the Till

Who should control the billions of dollars that foreign governments are contributing toward the cost of Desert Shield? The Pentagon has come up with the bright idea that it should. True, the U.S. Constitution says that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law." But this is a special circumstance, the national interest is involved, and what if the money never reaches the Treasury in the first place?

The administration's proposal is that a special gift fund be created, on which it could draw to finance the operation in the Saudi desert without having to go to Congress for step-by-step approval. Of course it would keep Congress informed and not violate congressional strictures, but...

Nice try, but no cigar. The face-off with Saddam Hussein should not be the pretext or precedent for a detour around the Constitution. A Congress still smarting over the

extralegal funding, also from foreign sources, of the Iran-contra affair is hardly likely to authorize such a fund, nor should it, nor should a prudent administration ask.

The Pentagon is presumably anxious to make sure that as little as possible of the cost of Desert Shield is taken out of its regular budget. Defense officials may think that by paying part of the cost from a separate fund, they would reduce their exposure; there would be less left to argue about. No doubt they covet the flexibility that separate funding would provide as well. But the foreign contributions ought to go to the Treasury, then become a resource for Congress to take into account like any other in allocating funds. The contributions are meant to reduce the burden on the U.S. government generally, not just the burden on the Pentagon. Congress has the power of the purse, and not just part of the purse but all of it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Dividend Isn't Gone

What implications does Iraq's aggression in Kuwait have for the size and shape of the U.S. defense budget? And will the peace dividend that can result from the end of the Cold War become a casualty of America's commitment in the Gulf?

The Pentagon says the crisis portends dangerous uncertainties and a new role for U.S. forces. It thus argues for smaller cuts than the \$18 to \$24 billion made by the Armed Services committees in the administration's \$306 billion request for next year. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney is willing to trim \$8 billion, but wants to prevent further cuts in manpower and many high-priced new weapons. The military brass even wants Congress to restore some of Mr. Cheney's cuts. But before Congress writes off the peace dividend, it needs to take a close look at what is actually required to meet the Gulf threat and similar situations in the future.

What will the Pentagon need that it doesn't already have?

Not more money. Military operations in the Gulf need not cost the United States a cent. Saudi Arabia and the emirates are footing most of the bill this year, and the administration has to hold them to their pledge to continue doing so next year. They can afford to pay the \$1.5 billion a month for their own defense out of their vastly increased oil revenues. Allies like Germany and Japan must continue to contribute their full and fair share as well.

Not more people. The Pentagon does not need to maintain even current manpower levels. It dispatched 100,000 troops to the area without drawing on those in Europe. Indeed, it can safely cut more forces in Europe and demobilize many of the 2.1 million troops now on active duty, relying more on the 1.2 million in the reserves.

Not more airfield capacity. By mid-October the United States will have transported and staged ground and air forces with all

their equipment to the area in less than two months — the most massive deployment ever in so short a time. It is hard to imagine circumstances that would require deploying a larger force over a longer distance in a shorter time. And U.S. allies have airfield capacity that they could make available in future contingencies.

Not all 14 existing aircraft carriers. To meet the Gulf emergency, the navy sent only four carriers. The 10 in reserve seem an extravagance; carrier task forces cost tens of billions. The carriers have yet to venture into the Gulf, where they would be vulnerable to Iraqi missile attack. For a convincing demonstration of air power, the United States can deploy land-based aircraft — just as it is now doing.

Not every new high-tech weapon. While it is important to modernize, the Pentagon proposes weapons designed for war in Europe against the Soviet Union. It is hard to see the need for A-12 attack planes, advanced six-to-six missiles and SeaWolf attack submarines to counter threats from states like Iraq.

Not new nuclear forces. The MX missile, "star wars" defenses and other such weapons were meant to deal with a sophisticated Soviet attack. As the Soviet Union scales back, so can the United States. After all projected cuts in such forces, the United States will have more than enough to deter nuclear attacks from whatever source.

The U.S. military response to Iraq shows that it can dispatch ample forces rapidly and effectively, and that it can do so without drawing down the bulk of its military power. That surplus capability, in turn, suggests that Washington can meet future threats like this one and still go forward with deep cuts in Pentagon spending. With diminishing global threats and mounting budget deficits, America needs to rethink just how much is enough.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

King Hussein as Usual

It was a sweet party that King Hussein hosted in Amman. A couple of Palestinian terrorist leaders were there for the first time since their attempt to topple the king in 1970 led him to drive them out and kill thousands of their comrades. (Israel then saved him when Syria sent in tanks.) A Libyan was there to extol the glories of suicide car bombs. The conference, bringing together Saddam Hussein's Arab supporters, appealed for the overthrow of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, and declared an intent "to strike against American interests everywhere and by all means" if the United States attacks Iraq.

The urbane "moderate" King Hussein rarely loses an opportunity to lecture the West on the values of cooperation and peace. In the Gulf crisis, however, he has tilted heavily to the side of the aggressor, Iraq, alienating his old friends and partners. One purpose here was to conciliate his Palestinian majority, large parts of which greeted Saddam Hussein's capture of Kuwait as prelude to the liberation of the West Bank. This helps explain why King Hussein gave a stage, sounding board and personal audience to the conferring Arab radicals, people who can

only have contempt for a leader like him whose sources of power are largely foreign and whose principal goal is to preserve his throne. It was a pathetic performance.

It is tempting to write off this expatriate figure, to say that he has come to the end of his 37-year road of maneuver, public relations and evasion. Few political leaders have been more wrong more often. He failed to give West Bank Palestinians political rights when he could have before 1967. In the 1967 war he rejected Israel's offer of a free pass, invaded and lost the West Bank. In 1988 he prematurely released his lingering grasp on the West Bank for nothing. Now he has made an immense gamble on Saddam Hussein.

Even so, he has an undeniable convenience value. If he didn't exist, he'd have to be invented: as a buffer between Israel and Iraq (a buffer more vital for the weakening of Iraq as a strategic check on Baghdad) and as, still, a potential natural partner for an eventual peace engaging Israel and the Palestinians. Any likely successor in Amman would be a Palestinian who, in the circumstances, could not be expected to exercise even the king's unbridled measure of restraint.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

If Peace Comes to Cambodia

Cambodia is not just a country to be pitied. A successful transition to democracy there would open the way to a peaceful and secure Southeast Asia and to normal relations between America and Vietnam. And the United Nations would show that its recent achievements had not pushed the organization to its limits, but were the foundations on which bigger accomplishments could be built. Others stand to gain if Cambodia gets the break it deserves.

—The Economist (London).

Comparisons Underground

A New Yorker who takes a trip on the London Underground or the Paris Métro comes away with the thought, "Why can't we do this?" For one thing, many station platforms are almost cheerful. The décor of some stations is artful, the most outstanding being

the Louvre Museum stop on the Métro, with its statues and recessed lighting.

Given the irregular street patterns of London and Paris, the maze of subway connections is remarkable. But the signs are clear and simple, and the graphic rundown of stations above each train door deserves to be copied by the MTA.

One feature of the Paris Métro that makes travel a bit more clumsy is the fact that passengers are responsible for opening the train doors when entering or leaving trains.

The most compelling feature of both the London and Paris subways, however, is also to be found in a few modernized subway lines, including Washington and San Francisco. It is a system that dispenses magnetized tickets, good for various lengths of time and distances, which eliminates change booth lines and pockets full of coins.

It is intriguing to find that safe, sound and even inviting subways are possible.

—The New York Times.

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Japan the Student Has Graduated Again

By Kan Ito

WASHINGTON — The U.S.-Japan relationship has gone well when the United States felt rich, strong and confident while Japan felt poor, weak and inadequate. Unfortunately, on the other side, depending on one's point of view, this is not now the case. The question is whether the patterns of the past are a guide to the future.

From the Meiji Restoration in 1868 to Japan's victory in 1905 in the Russo-Japanese War, ties with Washington went smoothly because America could act as an enlightened teacher toward an eager, disciplined student. But Japan's triumph,

create an unnecessarily jingoistic atmosphere. Some foolish Americans now advocate "containment," as if containing Japan would naturally solve America's economic and social problems. These Americans do not understand that the rapid globalization of economic activity is now so extensive that such an effort is totally unrealistic.

Many equally foolish people in Japan are eager to postulate "American conspiracies," driven by racist hostility, to harm the Japanese economy.

Despite this poisoned atmosphere, I do not think that history is likely to repeat itself. Responsible people on both sides have been trying mightily to avoid a repetition of the 1920s and '30s. It is not in Japan's interest to drive America to become a protectionist-isolationist country. Nor is it in America's interest to drive Japan to become an angry, nuclear-armed, hostile Asian power.

The average Japanese consumer now purchases 50 percent more American exports than the average EC consumer.

and the creation of its own sphere of influence, changed the chemistry of bilateral relations.

From then on, Washington and Tokyo began to see each other more as rivals, less as partners. Growing competition in the Asia-Pacific region eventually led to the attack on Pearl Harbor and the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

After the war, the two nations resumed the teacher-student relationship. Japan was sustained until the mid-1980s by enlightened American leaders who were neither oppressive nor exploitative. From the U.S. point of view, Japan ceased to be a challenge to American hegemony in Asia.

But this harmonious era is over. Japan's growing strengths in manufacturing, finance and technology have again begun to challenge America. Within just five years, to 1985, the United States became the world's largest debtor nation, while Japan almost unwittingly became the largest creditor. As in the years after the Russo-Japanese War, bad chemistry has again set in.

Myopic politicians and journalists, who abound on both sides, have become quite agitated, eager to

in the past decade the two nations have engaged in difficult and frustrating efforts to harmonize economic and geopolitical interests. Accused of being a defense "free rider," Japan has rapidly increased financial support for U.S. forces stationed in Japan. The average Japanese consumer now purchases 50 percent more American exports than the average European Community consumer.

Since American hard-liners are still unsatisfied, Tokyo and Washington have begun quizzical and dangerous efforts to change each other's economic structures and business practices. But when the final agreement on "structural impediments" was completed in June, it was clear that only Japan had made detailed commitments, while the United States had made only vague promises.

Why did Japan engage in such one-sided negotiations? It is not a naive or altruistic country. It accepted various obligations because it was in Japan's enlightened self-interest to do so. Presumably from the U.S. government and from the boisterous "Jap bashing" known as "revisionists" were utilized by Tokyo bureaucrats and executives to achieve reformist goals that they had sought

since the late 1970s. Who gained? The U.S. government was able to avoid meandering into a self-defeating protectionist cul-de-sac, while Japan was able to move toward a more efficient, more open, more productive economic structure.

Where do we stand now?

Recent negotiations yielded immediate trade disputes, at least temporarily, but it is unlikely that the relationship can revert to the teacher-student style. Annual capital expenditure among Japanese companies now equals that of U.S. concerns, even though Japan's population is only half of America's. Inevitably, Japan's economic growth rates will continue to be much higher than America's.

Most Americans surely do not like to feel challenged by a nonwhite, "unfair" nation such as Japan. Japan has been antagonized by what it regards as one-sided, self-righteous negotiating behavior. Not a few Japanese, especially in the younger generation, make no secret of their contempt for America's inability to correct its financial, educational and budgetary mismanagement.

Japan will still follow America's global leadership, because there is no other country to replace the United States in that role. Yet the nature of the relationship has gone from good teacher-good student to uneasy teacher-uneasy student. It is an uneasy phase that is unlikely to last long without some far-reaching rearrangements. The two nations should find a new method to solve various economic disputes in a more intelligent, more effective, more evenhanded manner.

They should also study the possibility of creating a new Asia-Pacific geopolitical structure to share missions, burdens and leadership. Both countries must act to defuse accumulated tensions, anger, mistrust and bruised feelings. Strengthening dispute-settlement mechanisms such as GATT and establishing a U.S.-Japan Joint Pacific Defense System may be the best means of achieving that goal.

The writer, a foreign policy consultant in Washington for the Liberal Democratic Party, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

Congress Has the Say On War

By Claiborne Pell

The writer, a Democrat, is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate.

WASHINGTON — Justifiably, President George Bush's decision to deploy American forces in the Middle East has earned broad bipartisan support. He enjoys this support despite the fact that his decision was not preceded by consultations with congressional leaders. Nor has timely information been provided on the scope or cost of the deployments.

Congressional support after the fact was possible for two reasons. First, limited and defensive goals were enunciated, and the threat to U.S. interests was unambiguous. Second, Congress had already branded Iraq an outlaw state even before the invasion of Kuwait — in legislation that the administration then opposed; the president knew he would be acting in a supportive environment.

Operation Desert Shield has achieved quick success. Sufficient forces are in place to deter and defend against further Iraqi aggression and to enforce the UN economic embargo. An effort to out-entrench Iraqi forces from Kuwait would, according to some estimates, cost the lives of 20,000 American soldiers and escalate the daily cost to the American taxpayer from \$30 million to \$1 billion. Liberating Kuwait is a laudable goal, but it is doubtful that Americans would be willing to pay in blood and greater treasure so that Kuwait's autocrats could reclaim their palaces. Certainly the removal of Saddam Hussein would be welcome. But can



far the president has resisted the calls for war and instead counseled Americans to be patient as the economic embargo, designed to pressure Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, squeezes the Iraqi economy. But the pressure and temptation to attack may mount inexorably as the military buildup is completed and the embargo continues.

If the president does finally conclude that taking up arms against Iraq is required, he should seek a specific authorization from Congress, preferably invoking the War Powers Resolution. Most Americans, I believe, would agree with this proposition.

Yet the administration's likely inclination may be to go it alone. So far the

administration has not been tolerant of any meaningful congressional role in foreign affairs. Indeed, when pressed, the president's men will admit that they would like to roll back many of the post-Vietnam constraints on presidential action as they can. They seem oriented to nothing less than restoring the arrogance of power, at least within our own government, that Senator J. William Fulbright rightly denounced 25 years ago.

The deserts of the Middle East may not appear as daunting as the jungles of Southeast Asia, but perils abound. If there is to be war, let it be a collective decision reflecting the will of the American people as expressed through their 535 elected representatives. America's banner must never be "Our President, Right or Wrong."

The Washington Post.

Down With the Mystique of Sufficient Air Power

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — There are days when life imitates Hollywood and "Dr. Strangelove" hits uncomfortably close to home.

Not that the admirable General Michael Dugan, the Vietnam fighter ace who was fired this week as chief of staff of the Air Force, recalls Colonel Ripper or any of that wild crowd. Rather, his boyishly innocent faith in the sufficiency of air power recalls a far more estimable hero of real life, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh.

Fifty years ago, before the world learned better, Lindbergh became persuaded, in Berlin, that ground targets were utterly at the mercy of bombing attack, against which there could be no defense. He trumpeted this doctrine to all who would listen and thereby contributed — not exactly intentionally — to the appeasement spirit of that age.

It is a familiar story, this inflation of air power in warfare, but in General Dugan absorbed it? On a recent inspection trip to the Gulf, he took along three favorite reports. In running

interviews, he and his staff shared with him — and two of them soon pointed out — a bloodcurdling vision of what bombing would do to Saddam Hussein if he pushed case to shove.

"Air power," the general pronounced, "is the only answer that's available to our country." So he has consulted all sorts of experts (including the Israelis) and added some targets of his own to the "nice" targets called for by orthodox planning. They include "downstream" Baghdad, Saddam Hussein and even his nurses. Psychological "centers of gravity" would be breached.

Of course, "there are a lot of things that air power cannot accomplish," the general admitted at one point to Rick Atkinson of The Washington Post. But only as a preface to noting, in a reference to Vietnam, that "there's not much jungle where we're going."

For the benefit of American newspaper readers and Iraqi intelligence, General Dugan ticked off all the as-

sets he has at hand, even specifying which rockets have been procured from Tel Aviv. The U.S. Army and Navy and Marines might as well have stayed at home. And finally, he doesn't expect the commanders on the scene to be bothered with "political" constraints.

This monumental indiscretion got General Dugan hastily — and appropriately — sacked by his boss, Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney. Mr. Cheney explained the firing correctly, but he was not at liberty to add a few footnotes that might put the matter in deeper perspective.

The history of warfare since Lindbergh for the most part shows the gross naiveté of the air-bombing mystique; indeed, it suggests the opposite of a sufficiency to win wars.

The blitz did not break the morale or fighting spirit of the British in 1940, and probably intensified them. Later in World War II, "strategic bombing" by the allies interrupted transportation and fuel supplies but, as the postwar Strategic Bombing Survey showed, did not lower German war production, which substantially increased during the period of unchallenged allied air supremacy.

Bombing by B-29s did not halt the North Korean invasion of Korea in June 1950, nor the later Chinese intervention. Nor in the end did it defeat either.

And even General Dugan seems to be aware that all the huge tonnage of bombs dropped in Vietnam did not break the morale or war capacity of the North Vietnamese.

But even if the general's bluster were historically supportable, or his patronizing dismissal of Iraqi fighting capacity wise, it is a sorry spectacle to see high-level U.S. commanders vying with one another in boasts and threats, like adolescent playground bullies. In this mischief General Dugan was extreme, but not alone. Perhaps this vaunting has been encouraged out of some misplaced illusion that bluff will intimid-

ate Iraq. But the price is steep and the gains are uncertain.

And what might the world, and America's allies, think? They are too polite to say so, but at a guess they think that the United States, as usual, is allowing rhetoric to outrun proven performance; that Americans are, as usual, celebrating a naive and wholly unwarranted faith in high-tech machines and finicky gadgets and firepower; that, also as usual, Americans are encouraging, or allowing, generals, in a good old Douglas MacArthur (who was at least a proven military genius), to wander beyond their political authority or grasp.

And all this, while nothing new, has possibly been worsened by all the swagger and inflation of the Reagan-Weinberger years. It was a good day's work when Mr. Cheney stopped it in its all too familiar tracks.

Washington Post Writers Group.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Boulanger Fooled

PARIS — The *Figaro* this morning (Sept. 20) publishes an account of the movements of General Boulanger, which indicates that he was bluffed into taking flight by an emissary of the Government, who professed to be betraying his employers and who declared he had seen an order for the General's arrest on the desk of the Officer de Paix. As the General refused to believe the story the detective on the following day brought the warrant and showed it to him. This threw Boulanger and his advisers into a panic and the flight was precipitated upon and carried out under the watchful eyes of the police who had planned maneuvers to induce him to take that fatal step.

1915: Zeppelin Threat

NEW YORK — Nothing has interested the members of the newly-appointed United States Naval Advisory Board, of which Mr. Thomas

Notice How The Surreal Happened

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The Gulf crisis has already directly affected the lives of well over a million people — refugees, hostages, military personnel, residents of occupied Kuwait. Many hundreds of millions more are or will be indirectly affected even if it doesn't come to open war.

"It is surreal," an American visitor commented, watching the perfectly real planes and tanks on television. This sudden catastrophe caught the whole world unawares, and the end is not in sight. How could it happen?

It was prepared step by step with a series of shortsighted policy decisions, misunderstandings and self-delusions.

The most startling revelation in the conversation that the U.S. ambassador to Baghdad, April Glaspie, had with President Saddam Hussein on July 25, after Iraqi troops were massing on the Kuwaiti border and just a week before the invasion. Iraqi diplomats provided a transcript to the Washington Post in an obvious effort to undermine President George Bush, but it does help explain why Saddam now says Mr. Bush "went crazy."

That is a way of saying that he did the opposite of what Saddam thought he had reason to expect.

In an interview with The New York Times the day before the record was published, Ms. Glaspie corroborated the key point. She is an experienced, widely respected professional diplomat, and she chose her words with care. "I wish I had been the only one in the world who was right," she said. "Obviously, I didn't think — and nobody else did — that the Iraqis were going to take all of Kuwait."

The important word is "all." Saddam had been giving notice for months that he wanted money, lots of it, to pay off his war debts and feed his coffers. He blamed Kuwait for reducing his income by driving down the price of oil with production well in excess of its OPEC quota, and he demanded compensation.

Further, he insisted, two small Kuwaiti islands straddle his access to the Gulf and the Kuwaiti part of the Rumaila oilfield straddling their border should be transferred to Iraq.

At the OPEC meeting two weeks before the invasion, Iran, Saudi Arabia and others supported him in the oil price rise. He wasn't satisfied and pressed the remaining demands. There was no sign that anybody else objected, including Washington. That is the meaning of Ms. Glaspie's saying that nobody expected him to take "all" — only the parts he already claimed.

She confirmed the many previous signals of a strong U.S. administration tilt to Iraq, according to the report, ignoring open threats from Saddam and assuring him, "I have a direct instruction from the president to seek better relations with Iraq."

Later the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, confirmed that this was the policy. "At that time we were trying to nurture relations with Iraq. It's very clear." Clear as a wink and a nod, the traditional language of Middle East diplomacy.

Everybody else thought Saddam Hussein was bargaining tough, moving his troops to bully Kuwait into a compromise they would endorse. He thought he had a green light, anticipating no serious response, as when he invaded Iran in 1980.

All diplomacy is based on calculation of the other side's real intentions. But between-the-lines communication is a specialty in the conspiracy-minded Middle East, and this is not the first time it backfired drastically.

Another example was the order by President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt to withdraw United Nations peacekeeping forces in 1967, which he thought would be obeyed, and the announcement that he had mined the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, which he hadn't. Israel was provoked to war.

Lesson one is that the higher the stakes, the riskier the attempt to fiddle with words. Lesson two is not to confuse goals and means.

The Soviet Union, France, some Germans and the United States all helped to overturn and inflate Saddam Hussein's plan to prevent Iraq from exporting Khomunist regime. It can be argued that the Iranian revolution would have collapsed by now but for the national response provoked by Iraq's war. In any case, nobody seemed to query Iraq's vast oil resources in the two years after the cease-fire.

As Tehran's devious flirt with its enemy now shows, this is an area of shifting alliances. Short-term moves to counter a threat may be unavoidable, but they will not keep the peace for long. World politics changes. Cruel, ambitious dictators do not. This will be true after Saddam Hussein.

The New York Times.

OPINION

Watch America's Civil War
And Give Praise to Lincoln

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — At the battle of Shiloh, a wounded Union soldier was told to leave his rifle and go to the rear. He soon returned, saying, "Gimme another gun. This battle ain't got any rear." Neither did the war.

It was fought in 10,000 places, this monsoon of American history. Beginning on Sunday, and for the next four nights, "The Civil War" is magnificently encompassed on public television. If better use has ever been made of television, I have not seen it and do not expect to see better until Ken Burns turns his prodigious talents to his next project.

He is the filmmaker who has spent five of his 37 years making this masterpiece of national memory. America's ideal has

world. It was the first modern war, waged, in the end (in Georgia and South Carolina, by General Sherman) against civilians, and won by the best side at mobilizing an industrial base.

World War I, from the wounds of which the Western world is only now recovering, was prefigured in the trenches at Petersburg, Virginia. The firepower that killed 7,000 in 20 minutes at Cold Harbor, Virginia, was an anticipation of the Somme.

Two days' fighting at Shiloh killed more Americans than all previous American wars. Two percent of the American population died in the war. And then there were the survivors of the first great modern war and the last great war before modern medicine: In 1865, one-fifth of the state of Mississippi's revenues were spent on artificial limbs.

Was it worth it? Yes. When the war began, one in seven Americans was owned by another American.

Less than 1 percent of the North's population was black, but by the end of the war 10 percent of the Union forces were black. One of them was a handsome boy named Jackson, about 12.

Mr. Burns's camera pans slowly up an old photograph, up past the bare feet, ragged trousers, shredded shirt of "Contraband Jackson." (Contrabands were slaves that escaped to Union lines.) Then the camera pans up another photograph, up over boots, fine trousers, past a drum and snappy blouse, to the face of... Drummer Jackson.

Mr. Burns's film of the battlefields today, and the old photographs, are "framed" by ambient sounds — hoofbeats, cannon, musketry, steamboat whistles. The birds you hear are the kind that called at the times and places of battles. The camera moves, sometimes at a canter, down roads and over ridges.

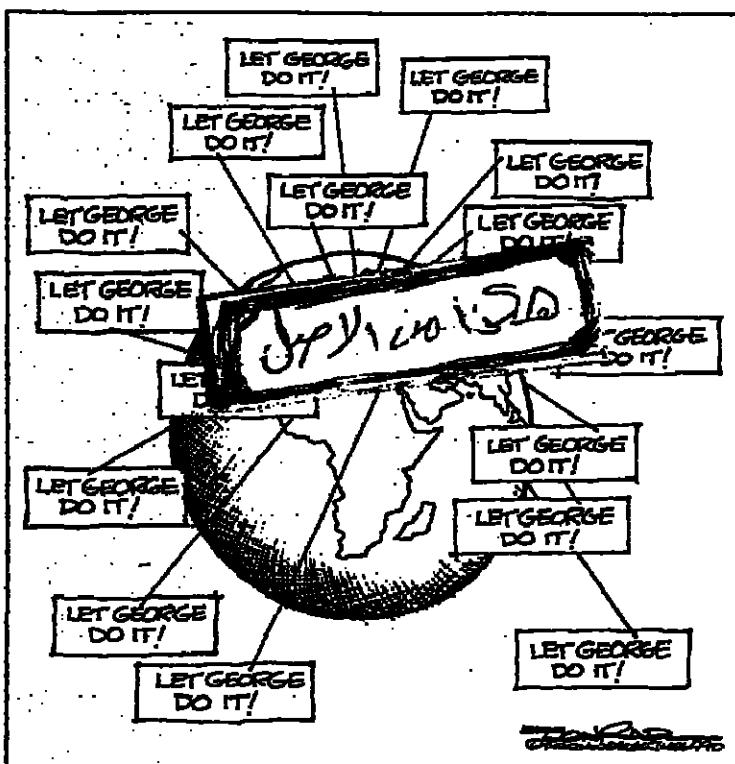
And the pictures are exquisitely married to words, astonishingly rich 19th century English usage, not only from leaders but from the letters and diaries of soldiers and citizens. Sunday's episode includes a love letter of unbearable beauty, written on the eve of the first battle of Bull Run by a soldier who was to die there.

The war was haunted by eerie occurrences. Wesley Culp was born on Culp's Hill in Gettysburg. As a teenager he took to wandering and wound up in Virginia. Came the war, he enlisted. He died a few years from the house in which he was born, on Culp's Hill.

Because Bull Run had put soldiers in his kitchen, Wilmer McLean moved deep into Virginia to escape the war. He settled in Appomattox. The war ended in his living room.

That was the way of the war with "no rear." And that is why it resonates so, and why Mr. Burns, by enriching our understanding, enriches the citizenship of Americans.

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ups and Downs of Oil

I agree with Alan S. Blinder ("Big Oil Gets a Bad Rap," *Opinion*, Sept. 11) that there should be no new "windfall profit" tax on oil revenue. Indeed, why single out oil? Why not tax windfall profits in other sectors — the stock market and real estate, for example?

The big companies are only a part of the oil business, albeit a large one. The last windfall profit tax fell on large and small producers alike, including independent producers and royalty owners. In 1986, in the oil-producing region I come from, the price of oil fell below the cost of production, and hundreds of stripper wells were closed for months. Among the losers were hundreds of Americans who receive oil royalties, mostly quite small amounts. In addition, many oil field workers and workers in related sectors lost their jobs or saw their income decline drastically.

The oil field in question, a typical one I believe, is 54 years old, and in order to keep it producing, secondary recovery methods must now be used. These cost a good deal and are possible only if the price of oil stays up.

A new windfall profits tax would unjustly burden an important sector of the American economy and several large regions. Ultimately it would harm the entire nation by hampering domestic production and encouraging dependence on foreign oil.

MARY ANN SCHNEILIN, Paris.

Gulf Power Games

Sol Linowitz (*Opinion*, Sept. 6) proposes an agreement with Saddam Hus-

sein based on the latter's "flexibility." Where I come from, this is more aptly called Machiavellianism. Saddam Hussein's upbringing did not include the Golden Rule or the Boy Scout oath.

N. C. CUMMINS, London.

What is new about the Gulf crisis is that the imperialist powers — the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Russia — are no longer fighting among themselves but are united against Arabs who want to make their own arrangements.

T. J. BARRETT, Paris.

Write-Off for Mubarak

The report "Israel Demands Equal Treatment on Waiver of Egypt's Debt" (*Sept. 5*) stated that President George Bush would ask Congress to cancel Egypt's \$7.1 billion military debt to the United States. If Mr. Bush wishes this done in recognition of Egypt's support of the United Nations embargo against Iraq, I submit that Cairo needs no reward for conforming to a resolution for which it voted, its effect on Arab unity notwithstanding. On the other hand, the extreme economic hardship imposed on Egypt by its observance of the embargo would be reason enough to come to its aid.

But above all, the write-off should be granted in recognition of Hosni Mubarak's efforts to activate Secretary of State James Baker's Middle East peace plan, and for gaining the agreement of one of the two opposing camps, the Palestine Liberation Organization, to come to the negotiating table. In this context, to consent to Israel's demand for equal treat-

New Kids on the Changed Old Block

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — For an American family returning home after four years in Europe, New Kids on the Block is not just a rock group. It is an accurate description of a temporary way of life as we cross a time zone of adapting to America in the 1990s.

The sensations and impressions of re-entry are more deceptive than those we experienced on arriving in France in 1986. There we knew we were strangers. Here we know what to expect. But the velocity of change in America has increased rapidly in our years away, making the details of the familiar surprisingly obscure at times.

It is not simply not knowing what the latest hit television programs or who the newest rock and sports stars are. That is a matter more of age than of distance. I began to lose track of singers immediately recognizable to everyone else back with Joan Baez, and haven't really caught up since. I was surprised to learn upon coming home that Denny McLain not only no longer pitches for the Detroit Tigers but has been in jail and, even worse luck for him, has become a radio

talk show host since I last thought of him.

Younger minds can leap these cultural time warps more rapidly. After one day at school, the household's 5-year-old was heard outcrying to the 10-year-old who and what the Simpsons are, and their fellows.

MEANWHILE

even though neither had seen the program. Through their conversations I also learned that the adjective "awesome" is no longer the property of sports casters but of four mutant teenage turtles and their followers.

More subtle language changes also strike the newly returned ear. "Dweeb" had to be used several times in my presence before I realized that "nerd" was cast onto America's linguistic ash heap of history while I was away. A rash of news stories about price "spikes" establishes another mot du jour in Washington's chattering class.

We unpack new assumptions along with the cardboard boxes that the moving van delivers to the doorstep. But some trans-Atlantic ideas get quickly discarded. One is that people in Washington will be as interested in what has happened to us over the past four years as we are in learning what has happened here.

As Fleet Street editors say, other people's weather is not news. Slides, movies and monologues about other people's trips are not fun, either.

American life seems even more straight-ahead than we remembered it, allowing little time or scope for curiosity about other countries and cultures.

One early September conversation brings into clearer focus the purpose of education today in Washington, where private schools routinely charge \$6,000 to \$8,000 a year per child and have long waiting lists. At those prices, parents can be excused for conjuring up visions of their children learning everything there is to learn — and perfectly.

But the supervisor of one such school brushes over the 10-year-old's four-year investment in French language and in European history and geography to go to the point: The key admission tests for U.S. colleges are in English and math. The school is geared to making sure that the student gets good grades on those admission exams when the time comes. The idyll of little scholars pursuing truth, knowledge and well-roundedness evaporates as the supervisor's pragmatic words sink in.

One of the most pleasant joys of being newly arrived at home comes at, of all places, the gas pump. Even with the Saddam tax of the past six weeks, anyone used to forking over the equivalent of \$40 in French francs to fill up the tank experiences nirvana when the pump shuts off at \$23 for the same amount of gas in Washington. Why is that man smiling, long-faced fellow pumpers must ask themselves as I stroll to the cash register.

The refusal of American politicians to vote high gasoline taxes like those in Europe is commonly attributed to America's romance with the road and the automobile. But it has as much to do with different American and European attitudes toward taxes as with different attitudes toward transportation.

Europeans miss no opportunity to collect taxes up-front, and at a flat rate for everybody. While Washington relies on the graduated income tax as the big arrow in the federal tax quiver, most central governments in Europe rely more heavily on value-added taxes to raise their revenue. They take a far more relaxed attitude toward income tax loopholes and outright evasion than does the IRS. They...

But there I go again, New Kid-ding on about what it is like Over There. It is not a permanent affliction. A man who can be cheered up by the low gasoline taxes in these times clearly is savoring re-entry. That good feeling will probably last me until, well, say April 15.

The Washington Post.

ANDREW P. SUNDBERG, Director, American Citizens Abroad, Geneva.

Grandeur of Bettelheim

Regarding "A Different Memory of Bettelheim" (*Meanwhile*, Aug. 29):

I should like to say this to Charles Pekow: At 36, you are still too young to understand the aging experience. And you were too young to fully understand what was going on around you and what was happening to you at the Orthogenic School when you were there.

A parent or authority figure can do something that is seen by the adult world as caring and appropriate for a situation while a youngster may experience the same event as traumatic. It is extremely important not to run over children with preconceived ideas of who they are and what they need. Children are the best teachers about themselves if one learns to listen to them.

I was taught that by watching the extremely loving behavior Bruno Bettelheim displayed with children, I was not in awe of him. I didn't even know who he was until three weeks before I began working at the Orthogenic School.

I have worked with a lot of children and adults after Dr. Bettelheim, and that is when I realized how good he really was by comparison. I seldom encountered his depth of caring and insight into children.

JAN LANE, Muralt, Switzerland.

Still a Taxing Situation

Regarding "New IRS Rules Limit Choice of U.S. Bonds" by Robert C. Siner (*The Money Report*, Sept. 8):

Like a Chinese meal, this news has both sweet and sour components. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has decided to join the rest of the world by permitting Americans to participate in almost all foreign investments. That's the sweet. The sour is that the Internal Revenue Service still stubbornly

GENERAL NEWS

Jaruzelski Yields to Calls That He Leave

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — President Wojciech Jaruzelski, the former Communist general whose 1981 declaration of martial law brought to a halt a liberalization of the Polish labor movement, announced Wednesday that he would resign as soon as a new president could be elected.

A spokesman in the president's office said that General Jaruzelski would resign because "it will be helpful for the process of democratization" and because "there is an opinion in some political circles that it would be helpful for the nation."

General Jaruzelski sent a letter to parliament calling for a presidential election and asking that his six-year term of office be shortened so that there could be an "orderly transfer of his office" to a new president.

Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, who announced on Monday that he was running for General Jaruzelski's job, has been demanding the president's resignation for months. Four of five Poles said in a survey earlier this month said that

General Jaruzelski should not complete his term.

The police on Wednesday dragged protesters from the gates of the Belvedere Palace in Warsaw, where the president works. The protesters, members of a small ultra-nationalist party, shouted "Jaruzelski must go."

The general is against any kind of difficulties that would be concentrated on his "personality," a presidential spokesman said.

Parliament begins debate on Thursday for an election schedule. The election is expected this year or early next year.

General Jaruzelski, 67, the Communist Party boss throughout most of the 1980s, was elected president in the summer of 1989 as part of a power-sharing arrangement between the Communist Party and the Solidarity movement.

That arrangement was a way of appeasing Soviet concern about rapid democratic change in Poland. But as Communist governments fell across Eastern Europe, the deal became an anachronism and an embarrassment to many Poles.

Mr. Walesa, who opted last year

to take no formal position in the Solidarity-led government that he helped create, complains that Poland was the spark for the changes in Eastern Europe and yet remains the only country in the region not to have completely free presidential and parliamentary elections.

After he was chosen president last year, General Jaruzelski dropped his Communist Party membership and retreated into the political shadows.

He steadfastly refrained from exercising his considerable powers under the Polish Constitution. He has been a self-effacing supporter of the Solidarity-led government. He said in an interview this year that he worked well with Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a longtime Solidarity activist.

Ironically, General Jaruzelski has been a more reliable supporter of Mr. Mazowiecki's government than Mr. Walesa, who handpicked most of its leaders, including the prime minister. Mr. Mazowiecki said in an interview this year that he had worked well with the general who ordered him jailed after imposing martial law.

Mr. Walesa's most likely opponent for the presidency is Mr. Mazowiecki, who has yet to announce his intentions.

It is Poland's collective memory of General Jaruzelski's martial law order on Dec. 13, 1981 — along with the decade of economic and political paralysis that followed the order — that the president has been unable to overcome. The general has acknowledged that "I must take social realities into account."

"I know well that public opinion associates me with martial law," he has said.

General Jaruzelski has never apologized for imposing martial law, a move that led to jail terms for hundreds of Solidarity activists, also including Mr. Walesa.

There is an argument that General Jaruzelski acted patriotically by imposing martial law on Solidarity and preempting a Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Poland. Recent interviews granted by senior Czechoslovak military officers support the argument that Warsaw Pact forces were planning to move into Poland.

Russia Demands That Ryzhkov Quit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The parliament of the Russian republic demanded the immediate resignation of Wednesday of Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, who has been widely blamed for the Soviet Union's economic crisis.

A new bloc of non-Communist parties and movements, meanwhile, called for talks with the Kremlin on forming a coalition government, and said Mayor Anatoli A. Sobchak of Leningrad, a radical who left the Communist Party, should replace Mr. Ryzhkov.

The Russian parliament voted, 154 to 4, with 18 abstentions, for the resignation of Mr. Ryzhkov and his cabinet. Legislators complained he was not committed to taking the economy to a market system.

"For five years this government has promised, promised, promised and not done anything," a legislator from Chelyabinsk in the Urals, Alexander Pochinok, said before the vote. "I really fear living here, I fear chaos and disorder."

Sergei Shakhrai, a representative from Moscow, said: "government cannot lead us out of our economic crisis. It cannot guarantee the sovereignty of Russia and the people have no faith in it."

As the parliament of one of the 15 Soviet republics, the legislature has no formal control over the making of the Soviet government, which is appointed by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev with the approval of the Supreme Soviet, the national legislature.

The Russian legislators instructed a committee to draw up a formal appeal to the Supreme Soviet to approve a vote of no-confidence in Mr. Ryzhkov, who was appointed by Mr. Gorbachev in 1985.

The overwhelming Russian vote was a political blow to the prime minister by the same parliament that last week approved a radical economic program which he strongly opposes.

The Supreme Soviet is now debating the radical plan for a switch to a market economy in 500 days and Mr. Ryzhkov's slower, more cautious program.

Mr. Ryzhkov is one of the architects of perestroika, the restructuring program introduced by Mr. Gorbachev, but Mikhail Malei, a Moscow legislator, complained that the prime minister had done a poor job.

"In his five years in power, the country has become poorer," Mr. Malei said. "In any other country in the world, in such conditions, the government would resign."

Tens of thousands of people

demonstrated in Moscow last weekend demanding that Mr. Ryzhkov step down. He has resisted calls for his resignation but indicated he would rather quit than implement an economic program he does not believe in.

A leader of the bloc calling for talks on a multiparty government said Mr. Sobchak was the best choice to replace Mr. Ryzhkov.

"We need a coalition government of national confidence, a government that can take good, law-based decisions," said Vladimir Vorozin, chairman of an organizing committee. "Sobchak seems to be the best candidate to lead it."

Mr. Sobchak, a Leningrad attorney and a persistent critic of Mr. Ryzhkov, has become well known for his radical views and outspokenness as a representative to the Supreme Soviet.

Mr. Vorozin said the bloc consisted of 12 centrist political groups formed recently after non-Communist parties were legalized, including the Liberal Democrats, the Andrei Sakharov Union of Democratic Forces, and the Democratic Party of Russia.

But Mr. Vorozin said he could not estimate how much support the bloc had among the Soviet population as he had not talked the combined membership of its parties.

(Reuters, AP)

Moscow Denies Offering Ship to Ferry U.S. Gear

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Foreign Ministry denied Wednesday that Moscow had agreed to lend the United States a large ship to ferry military equipment to the Gulf.

"It is not the case," the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said. "Such a question was not discussed."

Reuters reported on Tuesday that such an agreement had been reached, quoting a NATO source in Brussels.

Mr. Gerasimov also denied a Soviet television report that the Soviet Union had agreed to supply Syrian troops to Saudi Arabia. "We did not have such a request," he said.

The Soviet Union has joined the United States in condemning the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait but has insisted on a political resolution of the crisis. Mr. Gerasimov said the Soviet Union favored stepping up sanctions against Iraq.

Rosh Hashana Celebrated

The Associated Press

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — The U.S. military staged private services Wednesday for Jewish troops wishing to mark the high holiday of Rosh Hashana.

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FACE-OFF IN THE GULF: As Security Council prepares to tighten rules, CIA sees Hussein's 'greatest threat'

UN Is Expected to Vote An Air Embargo of Iraq Before End of the Week

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council is expected to vote by the end of the week on an expanded trade embargo against Baghdad that would include stopping all air traffic to or from Iraq and occupied Kuwait, diplomats said Wednesday.

In Budapest, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain confirmed that the five permanent members of the Security Council had agreed on imposing the air embargo and said she expected it to be put to a vote of the full council, but not before Friday.

Mrs. Thatcher gave no details of what such action would entail but diplomats said that the resolution would stop all air traffic to or from Iraq and occupied Kuwait unless the aircraft first land outside those countries to permit inspection, diplomats said on Wednesday.

Only humanitarian cargoes, such as medicine, would be allowed through.

"We know that there is a need to have an air embargo and a need to have it enforceable," said Mrs. Thatcher, who was on an official visit to Hungary.

Proposals in the resolution would permit governments to "intercept" aircraft in national or international airspace for inspection, UN diplomats said. But they cannot shoot down a civilian airliner since such action is banned by a 1944 convention on international aviation.

The resolution is expected to demand that nations, mainly Iraq's Arab neighbors, cut air links by denying planes traveling to Iraq and occupied Kuwait landing and overflight rights.

If adopted, the resolution would be the eighth passed by the council against Iraq since its invasion of Kuwait.

Besides the air blockade, the draft resolution also expands the embargo now in place by calling on states to "detain" any ships of Iraqi registry which enter their ports and have been used in contravention of the embargo imposed by the Security Council on Aug. 6.

It also threatens to consider taking measures against states who are

still trading with Iraq in violation of the embargo.

In London, senior Defense Ministry sources said that only civilian aircraft would be included in the air embargo.

Countries breaking the air embargo by giving landing rights or other assistance would be subject to economic sanctions similar to those the UN has imposed on Iraq, one source said.

The source said occasional flights were taking cargo into Iraq. He declined to name any of the countries involved.

In Paris, French military specialists said the UN and the nine nations of the Western European Union, meeting in Paris on the same issue, might order closure of flight corridors leading into Iraq.

Military experts from the union met privately Wednesday to consider ways to extend coordination to their forces in the Gulf and discuss a possible air embargo but made no statements after their meeting.

On Tuesday, the union called on the Security Council to quickly enact the air embargo against Iraq and said they would extend their own military cooperation to air and ground forces.

In Brussels, NATO agreed on Wednesday to send extra AWACS planes to the Gulf and warships to reinforce the eastern Mediterranean, alliance sources said.

The move was requested by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d at a meeting of NATO foreign ministers last week as part of a package to strengthen the buildup.

NATO ambassadors, at a regular weekly meeting, approved the idea of sending more AWACS planes to Turkey, the only alliance member that shares a border with Iraq. Some have already been patrolling the area.

The AWACS radar can pick up enemy fighters and bombers and is particularly useful in detecting low-level attacks designed to escape ground-based radar.

The sources said the meeting also approved Mr. Baker's request to move an alliance naval force — eight warships from different countries — to the eastern Mediterranean.



Members of the Syrian Special Forces, chanting "One Arab nation," conducting a training exercise Wednesday in the Saudi desert.

In Gulf, U.S. Military Can (Carefully) Talk to Press

By Molly Moore

Washington Post Service

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — The abrupt dismissal of General Michael J. Dugan, the U.S. Air Force chief of staff, for speaking too candidly to reporters climaxed five weeks during which image-conscious officers provided news organizations with unusually wide access to their operations on the Arabian Peninsula.

The general's demise highlighted the U.S. military's problem in striking a balance between informing the press and public about its buildup in the Gulf region and trying to maintain the secrecy of its operations.

The free flow of information is illustrated by the fact that virtually every military detail revealed by General Dugan in articles in The Washington Post and the Los Angeles Times had already appeared in print "on background," without the names of high-ranking officials attached.

The main exceptions were his discussion of advice from Israeli sources on how best to attack President Saddam Hussein's inner circle in Baghdad and his confirmation of reports that Israel was providing U.S. forces with missiles that can be fired from B-52s at ground targets 50 miles (80 kilometers) away.

Another of General Dugan's transgres-

sions, in the view of Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, was claiming a primary role for the air force at a time when the Pentagon is trying to foster the concept of all services working together in the huge Gulf operation.

But this sort of promotion has also been fairly common. Although other service commanders have publicly stressed the combined efforts of the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force, most have used the operation to accentuate the roles of their individual forces.

"It would be a thorough misreading and a total misunderstanding of events if anyone were to conclude that we're trying to discourage people from talking to the public and the press," said the Pentagon spokesman, Pete Williams.

Military officials in Saudi Arabia concede that public support is politically crucial to the commitment of U.S. forces halfway around the globe. Most officers who were involved in the Vietnam War say they never want to look over their shoulders again to find that public support has deserted them.

And although public-opinion polls now indicate overwhelming support for the show of force in Saudi Arabia, military leaders say they believe that such support is fragile and could easily evaporate.

Military officials have found another benefit from permitting press access to its opera-

tions: At a time when the Pentagon is in search of a post-Cold War mission, Operation Desert Shield has become a showplace of U.S. military might and weaponry.

Just as the army was preparing to shut down its M-1 tank production lines, network television cameras were on the docks in Saudi Arabia, recording the first M-1 to rumble off a ship.

Just when Congress had begun questioning the need for Stealth aircraft in an era of peace with the Soviet Union, the Pentagon allowed reporters aboard a refueling tanker for the Stealth fighter on the first leg of the tanker's journey to the Arabian Peninsula.

And just as Mr. Cheney began ordering the navy's hulking old battleships into mothballs, news reporters from around the world found themselves offered frequent trips to the battle-ready Wisconsin in the Gulf.

"They love what they're getting back at the Pentagon," said one military public-affairs official who has been coordinating the daily field trips for journalists here. "They keep saying, 'Keep it coming, give us more.'"

For nearly five weeks now, journalists have been feeding the American public a steady stream of gee-whiz stories on everything that flies, floats or rolls into Saudi Arabia. Many Americans, in fact, are learning the names of weapons they never knew existed.

CIA Predicts Unrest As Embargo Grips

By Michael Wines

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The director of Central Intelligence says that intelligence experts expect dissatisfaction with President Saddam Hussein's rule to grow among the Iraqi leader's closest associates as a global trade embargo begins to cripple that nation's economy seriously.

The director, William B. Webster, said Tuesday night that experts believed that those associates would "present the greatest threat" to Mr. Hussein's continued power, "more so than those who wish they were in a greater position of power," like dissident minority groups.

Mr. Webster's remarks came in a question-and-answer session at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association, a private New York group that promotes public interest in foreign affairs.

Mr. Webster said he was not advocating the overthrow of Mr. Hussein. But his statement is the stron-

gest suggestion to date that the Bush administration is pressing the worldwide embargo vigorously in part because officials believe it to be the most effective means of unseating the Iraqi president.

Of Mr. Hussein's rule, Mr. Webster said only that "the likelihood of those close to him deciding that he was no longer leading Iraq in the best interests of the country will grow with the effectiveness of the sanctions," especially their ability to create food shortages, a decline in living standards and difficulties in selling Iraqi goods abroad.

In answer to another question, he said the United States would not seek to assassinate Mr. Hussein, either by covert action or by more public means like a military strike.

But he added that the CIA and other intelligence organizations were not barred from assisting foreign groups that might seek to remove him, as long as his death was not an object of a coup plot.

Argentines Join Gulf Blockade

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina will send two missile-armed warships on a "mission of peace" to the Gulf to participate in the economic blockade of Iraq, officials said Tuesday.

"Our country can't be on the sidelines of this conflict, least of all now when a new international alliance among nations is being born," said Luis Martinez, vice president of the governing Peronist party bloc in the lower house of Congress.

The ships depart Saturday for the three-week trip. They are the destroyer Almirante Brown and the frigate Spiro. The German-built warships are equipped with Exocet sea-to-sea missiles.

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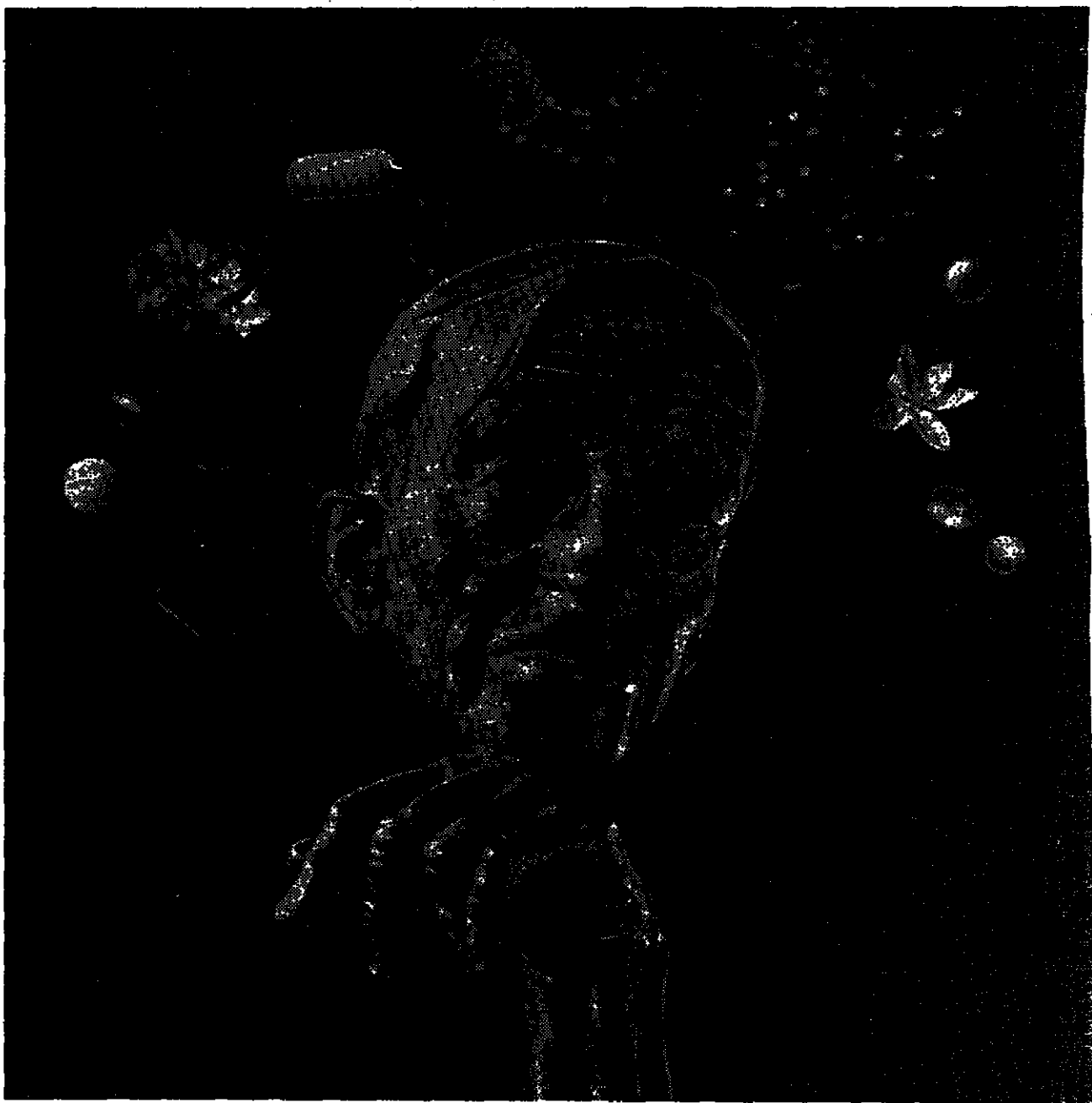
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HEALTH / SCIENCE

A Lusher, Greener World?

Global Rise in Carbon Dioxide May Alter Plant Life

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

EVEN if rising concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere do not cause the earth's climate to warm, they will probably produce dramatic changes in natural and agricultural ecosystems, plant physiologists and ecologists say.

In a research effort that has been accelerating over the last five years, scientists are uncovering intricate patterns of plant responses to higher levels of carbon dioxide. But they are a considerable distance from understanding the full range of responses or achieving a consensus on how the positive and negative effects add up.

Carbon dioxide is accumulating in the atmosphere so rapidly, largely because of the burning of fossil fuels, that the global concentration will double by the end of the next century if the present rate of buildup continues, experts say.

While scientists are still uncertain about the ultimate impact of the gas's heat-trapping properties on global climate, some believe that they can already detect the early stage of a worldwide explosion of vegetation stimulated by carbon dioxide, and their latest experiments suggest that astonishing developments may lie ahead.

In a controlled experiment at a federal laboratory in Phoenix, Arizona, for instance, orange trees raised from seedlings have been exposed to nearly doubled levels of carbon dioxide for three years. The combined volume of their trunks and branches is almost triple that of other orange trees grown in normal air.

For some experts, such growth portends major improvements in agricultural productivity, promises a lusher and more robust natural world, and suggests that trees and other vegetation might remove enough carbon dioxide from the air to stabilize atmospheric concentrations.

Scientists have found that plants growing amid higher carbon dioxide levels also are harder in some respects. They use water more efficiently and because of their greater mass, they can better resist stress in general.

"I'm really sold on carbon dioxide," said Dr. Sherwood B. Idso of the U.S. Agriculture Department's water conservation laboratory in Phoenix, where the orange-tree experiment is under way. "I think it's very beneficial."

But other scientists, urging caution, are not so sure, and some say it is possible that greater carbon dioxide levels may be harmful on balance. They say the growth can be limited or

even canceled out by a number of offsetting factors, particularly shortages of soil nutrients.

They also say a growing body of research leaves no doubt that the growth spurts induced by carbon dioxide affects some plant species much more than others, and some very little if at all. Some trees, grasses and other plants will flourish at the expense of others, they say, disrupting the ecological makeup of croplands, forests, marshes and grasslands with consequences. And because the nitrogen content of unfertilized plants is diluted as carbon dioxide stimulates their growth, they say, many will be less nutritious.

"The consequences are unbelievably complicated and there are so many of them," said Dr. Fakhri A. Bazzaz, a plant ecologist at Harvard University who is in the forefront of the research.

Carbon dioxide is the primary raw material used by plants in manufacturing carbohydrates, from which they build their tissues and enzymes. Using energy acquired from visible light in photosynthesis, plants capture carbon dioxide molecules from the air.

In the last century, atmospheric carbon dioxide has increased to about 350 parts per million from about 280 parts per million. In the second half of the next century, many scientists say, it will reach 600 to 700 parts per million if the current rate of increase continues.

Scientists have established that doubled concentrations of the gas would have startling effects on the growth of many types of plants, greatly increasing rates of photosynthesis and agricultural yields. A survey of 700 agricultural studies by Dr. Bruce Kimball at the Phoenix laboratory found that crop yields improved by 34 percent when carbon dioxide was doubled. Trees and plants usually grow taller, produce more and bigger branches, flowers and fruit, display more and thicker leaves and send out more extensive root systems to search out nutrients.

Scientists have also established that increased carbon dioxide causes small pores on the outside of leaves, called stomata, to close slightly. This reduces the amount of moisture lost from the leaf to the atmosphere, enabling the plants to withstand drought better.

A number of independent researchers in the late 1980s showed that terrestrial vegetation in the Northern Hemisphere is absorbing more and more carbon dioxide in the spring and early summer and releasing more to the atmosphere as plants die in the fall.

"This tells me the biosphere as a whole is being stimulated," Dr. Idso said. "More carbon dioxide is being taken out of the atmosphere

and more is being put back in: the biosphere breathes once a year and is breathing deeper." Although plants emit oxygen as part of photosynthesis, he said, the amount added to the atmosphere because of increased growth would not be enough to have a significant effect on the vast pool of oxygen that animals breathe.

Not all plants are taking in carbon dioxide at the same rate. The difference shows up most broadly between two main classes of plants, C3 and C4, so named because of differences in the way they absorb carbon dioxide.

In the first stage of absorption, C3 plants manufacture a molecule with three carbon atoms, and C4 plants manufacture a four-atom molecule. The C4 molecule is part of a chemical mechanism, or "pump," that enables the plant to assimilate carbon dioxide more efficiently.

Lacking the more efficient mechanism of the C4 plants, the C3s depend on simple diffusion of carbon dioxide through their tissues. C3s benefit more than C4s from the higher concentrations.

In the salt marshes of Chesapeake Bay south of Annapolis, Maryland, scientists led by Dr. Bert Drake of the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center at Edgewater, have studied the effects of increased carbon dioxide on naturally growing C3 and C4 marsh grasses for four years. Surrounded by special chambers that allow the plants to be saturated with carbon dioxide, the C3 grasses showed increases in photosynthetic rates and mass of 60 to 80 percent. The C4 grasses showed no increase. Both species demonstrated greater efficiency in water use.

Other species of C4 plants show some increase in growth amid increased carbon dioxide, but generally the C3s outperform them. Among C3s are many important field crops, including wheat, rice and soybeans, although a few field crops, like sugar cane and corn, are C4s. Almost all trees and most broadleaf plants are C3s. Grasses may be either.

Some scientists say that with increased carbon dioxide, C4 crops will find it more difficult to compete with C3 weeds and vice versa.

Many scientists believe that differences in species' response to enhanced carbon dioxide can be managed in agricultural settings where one crop predominates and that higher carbon dioxide levels will be an agricultural boon.

"Agriculture has survived so many catastrophic events," said Dr. David T. Patterson, a plant physiologist for the Department of Agriculture associated with Dr. Strain's laboratory. "It's likely that this change will also be weathered."



Saving Australia's Biggest Park

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

UBIRR, Australia — From a natural rock platform at the top of a sandstone escarpment, the view is over a vast floodplain. It is filled with dense stands of native wild rice and Hymenocallis grass, making an almost unbroken quilt of green.

Ten years ago this floodplain was largely mud churned up by wallowing buffalo, said Wendy Murray, a ranger at the Kakadu National Park in the Northern Territory of Australia.

A program sponsored by the federal government in Canberra since

1983 to capture or shoot water buffalo in the territory has brought their numbers down to manageable proportions in the 19,709-square-kilometer (7,500-square-mile) Kakadu park, the largest in Australia.

More than 50,000 of the buffalo, which spread disease to farm cattle as well as damage the environment, have been removed from Kakadu. Rangers estimate there are no more than 5,000 left.

Brought into northern Australia from Asia by white settlers in the early 19th century for meat and as work animals, the buffalo were later abandoned. They thrived and multiplied in the warm, wet terrain of the coastal zone in the Northern Territory.

The reduction in buffalo numbers

in Kakadu has reversed damage to vegetation, floodplains and river levee banks. There is now clear water in most billabongs, less saltwater intrusion into freshwater swamps near the coast, and a reappearance of plants such as water lilies, grasses and sedge — all valuable food for magpie geese and other native water birds and animals.

However, Tony Press, assistant director of the Darwin office of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service, a federal agency which manages Kakadu in consultation with local aborigines, said that although buffalo control had brought about a major improvement, there were other serious problems confronting managers of Kakadu. They seek ways to prevent intrusion by plants and animals, such as feral pigs, horses and cats that are not indigenous to Australia.

Their task is made more difficult by the growth in visitors to the park — a rugged and beautiful wilderness area with an abundance and variety of native plants and animals, many of which do not exist elsewhere.

Seeds of alien plants or small animals, such as the poisonous cane toad (*Bufo marinus*) from the Americas, which has spread into the Northern Territory from adjacent Queensland, could be brought inadvertently into the park in the four-wheel drive vehicles, buses

and cars that now enter in increasing numbers each year. In 1982, nearly 46,000 Australian and foreign tourists visited Kakadu, which featured prominently in the film "Crocodile Dundee." In 1989, the figure reached 230,000 and is expected to rise again in 1990.

Sixty-five species of foreign plants have been recorded in the park. Two of them — mimosa or giant sensitive plant (*Mimosa pigra*) and salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*) — have caused the greatest concern because of their potential to dominate extensive areas of wetland.

FOUR workers are employed to spray herbicide on infestations of mimosa, a dense thorny shrub from Central America that was introduced to Darwin shortly before World War II. It grows up to four meters (13 feet) tall and seeds prolifically. Unchecked, as it is in many areas of the territory, mimosa crowds out native plant species.

"Basically, Kakadu is becoming an island in sea of mimosa," said Peter Wellings, manager of the park. "It can completely take over a flood plain and change the ecology."

Salvinia, a free-floating aquatic fern introduced into Australia from Brazil, was first found in Kakadu in 1983. It grows rapidly, doubling in size every five to 10 days to form a thick floating mat.

Salvinia now chokes some of the waterways and wetlands in the north east of the park around the East Alligator River and Magela Creek. In an effort to prevent its spread to uncontaminated areas, a checkpoint has been established on the road near Ubirr.

Cyrtobagrus salviniae, a weevil which eats and kills salvinia, has been used successfully against the fern in some parts of Australia. But for reasons that are still obscure, biological controls do not seem to be effective in Kakadu and other methods are being studied by scientists.

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- The Hon. W. Hanson Moore, U.S. Deputy Energy Secretary
- H.E. Prof. Jibril Aminu, Minister of Petroleum Resources, Nigeria
- Dr. Herman Franssen, Economic Advisor of the Minister of Petroleum & Minerals, Oman
- Les McCraw, Vice Chairman & CEO, Fluor Corp.
- Robert McClements, Jr., Chairman, President & CEO, Sun Co.
- Andres Sosa Piestri, President, Petroleos de Venezuela
- G. Quincey Lumsden, Director, Oil Market Developments, International Energy Agency
- Vladimir Arutunian, Chairman, VVO Sojuznefteexport
- Dr. Joseph Stanislaw, Managing Director, Cambridge Energy Research Associates

In order to provide an up-to-the-minute outlook for the oil market following the Gulf crisis, additional speakers and topics will be included in the final program.

Herald Tribune

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IN BRIEF

Rain in Africa a Barometer Of U.S. Hurricane Strength

WASHINGTON (WP) — The more it rains in West Africa, the more often intense hurricanes strike the United States, according to a published new theory that links weather patterns across the Atlantic.

Moreover, after nearly two decades of drought in West Africa, it appears the rains are returning, increasing the likelihood that more destructive hurricanes will strike the United States and the Caribbean in coming years.

According to studies by William Gray of Colorado State University, published in the journal Science, the frequency of intense hurricanes was high from 1947 until 1969, when plentiful rains fell on the Sahel region, which lies on the southern and western fringe of the Sahara Desert. The same area suffered a severe drought from 1970 until 1987 and the number of intense hurricanes dropped significantly.

If the theory is correct, the United States and

the Caribbean may be in for intense hurricane activity in the decade ahead. The Sahel is now in a wet period, and the number of hurricanes this year has been among the greatest in history.

Long-Dormant Bacteria Resist Modern Antibiotics

WASHINGTON (WP) — The bodies of two 19th-century Arctic explorers, found frozen in ice after nearly 150 years and so well preserved that their clothes were intact and their cheeks still had stubble, may yield clues about how bacteria become resistant to antibiotics.

Dr. Kinga Kowalewska-Grochowska, a microbiologist, and her colleagues at the University of Alberta were able to recover bacteria of the genus *Clostridia* from the explorers' intestines. Dr. Kowalewska-Grochowska said the bacteria were found to be resistant to clindamycin and cefotaxim, antibiotics developed more than a century after the men died.

Modern strains of the bacteria did not be-

come resistant to these antibiotics until after the drugs were introduced.

Caffeine, Even Small Doses, Tied to Menstrual Symptoms

WASHINGTON (WP) — Drinking liquids that contain caffeine — regardless of the amount consumed — appears to be related to premenstrual syndrome, according to researchers at Oregon State University.

In the study, published in the September American Journal of Public Health, Annette Mackay Rossignol and Henke Bonlander enlisted 841 female students, who were asked to complete a detailed list of symptoms of PMS and their severity and of all liquids consumed.

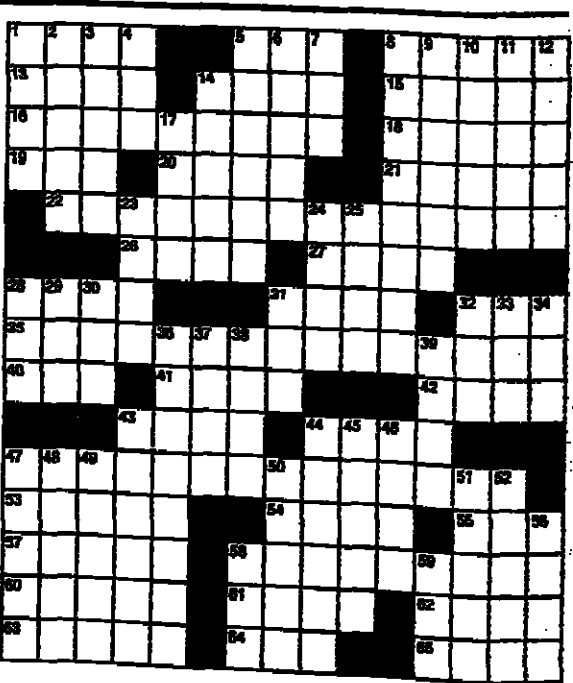
The study, conducted between October 1988 and January 1989, found that 616 women reported at least one PMS symptom — anxiety, depression, mood swings, bloating — and 603 women reported consuming at least one cup of a caffeine-containing beverage daily.

ACROSS

- Scads
- Anne de Beauvoir
- Kind of lineage
- "God's Little Girl"
- Flower stalk
- Willow
- Orchestra leader who promoted 22 Across
- Express gratitude
- Monroe's — of Good Feeling
- Center of activity
- Dike, Eunomia and Elrene
- Jazz singer from Newport News, Va.
- Poker stake
- Swiss river
- A Cassini
- Division word
- Hint
- 35 Apt title for 22 Across
- Trifling amount
- "Camera"
- Excited
- Former Broadway org.
- River in E Asia
- Song made famous by 22 Across
- Income for Pierre
- Lip — (sing. in a way)
- Topper
- Word with wear or water
- Hit song sung by 22 Across
- Vermont marble center
- Debauchee
- Part of the handwriting on the wall
- Improve
- Make a boo-boo
- These may be marital
- Scottish nightshirt
- To the rear of a ship
- "service" (waiter's phrase)
- Skin disease
- Jewish month
- Ambassador's res.
- pearl (nacre)
- On land
- Diadem
- Of the kidneys
- Annoyed
- Jonathan or Tom
- Genghis
- Falls back
- Crazy
- Cat, in Cádiz
- Having a holiday
- Half of CIV
- Work unit
- Eddie's spouse
- Gar tooth
- Número
- on (large)
- Puttered aimlessly
- Tardy
- Amo, ámas, —
- SPAR's org.
- Island off Venezuela
- Two hours before noon
- Department in central France
- Concerning
- Church officer
- Former Red Sox pitcher
- Hennas
- Land measure
- Singer Sumac

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BANG SHOOT STOA
UTAH WENCH OAST
SOSO IWIDE IRAE
SMALLPITCHERS
EYE ARE
MOUNDS ABREAST
ASPIC PART CTR
CATCHERINTHERYE
EGO REDO AMILE
SENSORY BRIDES
TRA USN
BATTERMYHEART
HAPP ITHREE NCAA
EVIL CRIER CHIN
WAVE SENDS BELS



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MARKET DIARY

GREENSPAN: No Recession Yet

(Continued from page 1)

oil is likely to be back to where it was before the crisis, and then continue to be level when adjusted for inflation.

Separately, the Fed issued a report on current national economic conditions based on a survey by its 12 regional reserve banks. The Fed reported that "economic activity is expanding more slowly or declining" in most parts of the country, though several Fed districts report "continued, modest growth."

"Weakness is most apparent in the northeastern and mid-Atlantic districts," the report said, with the best conditions found on the West Coast. In some parts of the country, consumer spending, manufacturing production and construction are declining, it added.

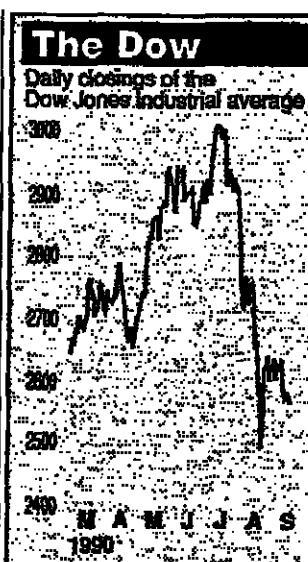
Mr. Greenspan, in his most pessimistic assessment of the economic outlook since before the October 1987 stock market crash, said the chances of a recession have grown since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Events in the Gulf have caused crude oil prices to jump to about \$33 a barrel from about \$18 the beginning of August.

Moreover, the Fed chairman emphasized, when he talks about a recession, he does not mean just an extended period of slow economic growth or perhaps even a small decline in the gross national product for a quarter or two.

Rather than defining a recession as two consecutive quarters in which GNP, adjusted for inflation, declines — which is the popular rule of thumb — Mr. Greenspan said a recession is "a cumulative process of deterioration in which events feed on each other" to cause a large economic decline.

The distinction between the popular description, which could involve only a very minor economic contraction, and the more serious sort of decline is important, the Fed chairman said, because the latter would have to be met with much stronger action by the central bank than the former.



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Genl	29.50	29.40	29.50	+0.10
Phil	29.50	29.40	29.50	+0.10
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EUROPE

France Sets Telecom Changes

PARIS — A bill regulating French telecommunications was approved Wednesday by the cabinet.

The measure provides for the nationalization of the state monopoly over the telephone infrastructure, but allows competition on services.

The bill, presented by Paul Quilès, the telecommunications minister, sets out a new legal framework bringing French telecommunications regulations into line with those of other nations of the European Community, and modernizes a sector that until now had been partly governed by a law dating from 1837.

"I would like to make our country one of the champions of telecommunications in the world and in some fields 'the champion,'" said Mr. Quilès.

His bill notably provides for the state-run company France Telecom to retain a monopoly over the telephone infrastructure, while allowing competition in other sectors as telecommunications services.

French telecommunications, because of heavy state investment since the early 1970s, have already made such innovations as the Mini-telecom screens, which give access to information and services via the telephone line, and the com-

ABB Sets Stock Plan For Staff

ZURICH — The Swiss-Swedish engineering group ABB Asea Brown Boveri said Wednesday that it had given final approval to a \$600 million employee stock ownership plan that it believed to be one of the world's largest such offers.

Under the agreement, most of ABB's 160,000 employees in 25 countries may each apply for one to 10 bonds with attached share warrants to buy unrestricted ABB AB "B" shares and participation certificates in BBC Brown Boveri & Compagnie, Asea and BBC each own 50 percent of ABB, the merged company.

Each warrant bond will have an underlying share value equivalent to approximately \$1,600, ABB's statement said. If the program is fully subscribed, it will represent a \$600 million boost for BBC and Asea together.

Employees will be able to subscribe to the offer from Sept. 28 and Oct. 19.

In a few countries, local regulations mean that employees will only be able to subscribe to warrants without bonds.

Each bond, priced at the local currency equivalent of \$1,600, carries warrants to buy six ABB shares and one BBC share.

Blackstone Discusses West German Venture

NEW YORK — The Blackstone Group LP said Wednesday it was in talks with a major West German financial institution over a joint venture for cross-border transactions similar to those already established with Financière Indosuez in Paris and J.O. Hambro Magan & Co. in London.

The Blackstone vice chairman, Roger Altman, declined to identify the West German firm or elaborate on whether the private U.S. merchant banking firm is also negotiating a cross-share holding pact with it, as it has with Financière Indosuez, or whether it will simply agree on joint execution of transatlantic mergers and acquisitions similar to the arrangement it reached with Hambro Magan in April.

Mr. Altman and Patrick Mignon of Financière Indosuez, who will jointly manage the Blackstone/Indosuez collaboration, said the firms are already working on transactions valued at about \$2 billion.

The two firms have collaborated

successfully for about two years on an informal basis, working on several transactions including completion of two deals worth nearly \$1 billion: the purchase by Compagnie des Machines Bull of Zenith Electronics Corp.'s computer division and the French state-owned chemical group Orkem's acquisition of Bostik from Black & Decker Corp.

"Cross-border transactions is where the growth is," Mr. Altman said in an interview. The chairman of Blackstone, Peter Peterson, noted that the value of cross-border transactions have risen 450 percent in the past five years to \$104 billion in 1989.

Blackstone partners said the expected collaboration with a German firm, the third such alliance to be announced this year, will likely be the last such arrangement concluded in 1990 and that it is not seeking to be the largest merger and acquisition firm, but to specialize in strategic deals.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1990	1990	1990
2000	2400	2100
1800	2200	1900
1600	2000	1700
1400	1800	1500
1200	1600	1300
1000	1400	1100
800	1200	900
600	1000	700
400	800	500
200	600	300
0	400	100

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	99.50	99.80	-0.30
Brussels	Stock Index	5246.06	5336.27	-1.69
Frankfurt	DAX	1487.54	1507.27	-1.31
Frankfurt	FAZ	634.66	647.66	-2.01
Helsinki	UNITAS	450.40	460.60	-2.21
London	Financial Times 30	1576.40	1576.80	-0.10
London	FTSE 100	2065.80	2064.00	+0.09
Madrid	General Index	225.06	224.76	+0.13
Milan	MIB	848.80	866.80	-2.08
Paris	CAC 40	1570.28	1579.93	-0.61
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1031.70	1028.50	+0.31
Vienna	Stock Index	525.75	532.63	-1.33
Zurich	SBS	553.50	555.90	-0.43

Source: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Pirelli Won't Raise Stake

AMSTERDAM — Pirelli SpA, the Italian tire maker, will not for now increase its 5 percent stake in its intended West German partner, Continental AG, a Pirelli board member was quoted as saying Wednesday.

"Pirelli will not expand its stake in Continental for the time being. We wait for the outcome of the talks with Continental," the board member, Giuseppe Ferrini, told the daily Het Financieel Dagblad. He added that Pirelli would not make a hostile bid for the German tire maker.

Belgian Bank's Profit Rises In Spite of Deregulation

BRUSSELS — Générale de Banque SA, Belgium's largest commercial bank, reported Wednesday a 3.8 percent higher profit during this year's first half.

Générale said consolidated group net profit was 4,242 billion Belgian francs (\$132.5 million) in the first six months, up from 4,085 billion francs a year earlier.

The bank said its profit rose despite the deregulation of Belgian banking, which cut its profit margins and fee income. But group assets on June 30 were 24 percent down at 238 trillion francs from 244 trillion francs on Dec. 31.

Générale said this was because of

fewer interbank transactions, a 47 percent decline in private-sector lending and the fall in the dollar.

The bank said it was difficult to forecast its results for the second half of 1990 because of the uncertain international climate and problems with charging for certain services in Belgium.

The Belgian authorities recently rejected a request by Belgian banks to charge for current accounts and checks.

But the bank said it expected to book an extraordinary profit of 400 million francs in the second half of 1990 following the sale of its stake in European American Bank.

(AP, Reuters)

IRAQ: Embargo Could Bring Economy to a Halt Within a Few Months

(Continued from first finance page)

glass, all sorts of packaging, and research equipment.

Mr. Kyle sounded a note of caution. "There is always a great deal more life in economies in danger than one thinks beforehand. Countries and societies have an ability to endure great hardship," he said.

But he and others maintained that the Iraqi economy is unusually dependent on the outside world.

According to analyses done by the Middle East Economic Digest, oil exports account for over 98 percent of Iraq's foreign-exchange earnings. Last year, Iraq exported only \$423 million-worth of nonoil products, including some fertilizers, cement, dates, sulphur and oil derivatives.

Oil production also amounts to near 30 percent of the country's gross domestic product of about \$50 billion at official exchange

rates. With 100 billion barrels of proven reserves and the same amount estimated in unproven reserves, oil will remain the key underpinning of the economy.

With services accounting for another 30 percent, manufacturing and construction provides less than 15 percent of gross domestic product.

The small private sector, which accounts for about 14 percent of industrial production, is mostly in areas like food processing, textiles, leather and transport.

Most of Iraq's industry depends on foreign supplies of machinery, spare parts and raw materials. For example, Iraq has a major tire factory but must import the feedstocks. Power generating plants, irrigation systems and petrochemical facilities, among others, depend on a steady supply of foreign components.

Over two-thirds of the country's

imports comes from countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and there are no real alternative sources of supply for the Western machinery and components used by industry.

Although 28 percent of the Iraqi population of over 17 million lives in rural areas, the country only produces about 25 percent of its food needs. Last year, Iraq imported about \$3 billion-worth of agricultural goods. For some staples, such as sugar and cooking oil, Baghdad is entirely dependent on outside sources of supply.

Analysts also pointed out that much of the country's irrigation plant is of Western origin and is subject to breakdown without spare parts.

Equally serious, said the analysts, the Iraqi economy is highly dependent on foreign labor and ex-

ports. The bulk of the approximately one million Egyptian workers who have been fleeing the country worked on farms, said Mr. Crusoe.

And though hundreds of foreign technicians are reportedly being forced to continue work on major projects within Iraq, the experts pointed out that once imports of supplies run out, there will be little left to do.

With almost no oil moving out of Iraq, the country now faces bankruptcy.

Even without a war, "there will be an inevitable collapse," said Mr. Kyle. "The question is how long it will take."

With almost no oil moving out of Iraq, the country now faces bankruptcy. If the embargo lasts a long time, idle industrial equipment and infrastructure could deteriorate fast, raising the cost of recovery, asserted the experts.

RESERVE: Pressure to Use Oil

(Continued from first finance page)

edly referred to restrictions that limit the stockpile's use to times of "severe energy supply disruption of significant scope and duration" that could have a "major adverse impact on national safety or national security."

But administration officials say privately that this thinking may be changing.


For one thing, the White House sees a shortage as imminent. At the time of the Iraqi invasion several weeks of oil shipments from Iraq and Kuwait were at sea. Once they have been delivered, the situation will change.

Mr. Moore, the deputy energy secretary, said that October was likely to be the hardest month, because new production from Saudi Arabia and other countries would take several months to reach refineries.

There may be other reasons for a new willingness by the administration to tap the reserves. One government official, who spoke on the condition of not being identified, said that a primary reason for releasing use of the reserve had been to bring pressure on Saudi Arabia and other countries to increase production.

"If we had tapped the SPR, we would have lost a big bargaining chip with the Saudis," said the official, adding that renewed pressure was now likely on those in the administration who did not want to use the reserves.

A major consideration in using the crude oil stockpiles would be to coordinate with Japan, Germany and other members of the International Energy Agency, which together have more than 400 million barrels of crude oil stockpiles.



FIRST-HALF INCOME: + 19 %

Consolidated figures on June 30, 1990 were as follows:

(FRF million)	1st-half 1990 (with B. Ticino)	1st-half 1989 (without B. Ticino)	%
Sales	4,770	3,293	+ 45
% outside France	57 %	41 %	
Net income	373	313	+ 19
Funds provided from operations (Cash Flow)	726	508	+ 43
Capital expenditures	423	277	+ 53

Sales - adjusted for consolidation changes - are up 7 %.

As announced previously, B. Ticino, which joined the Legrand Group in 1989, contributed positively to consolidated income in the first half of 1990, after inclusion of depreciation of goodwill and financial expenses related to the acquisition.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION: O. Bozzi, G. Schnepf (C) 43.60.01.80 (France)



MPS

BANK ESTABLISHED 1472

MONTE DEI PASCHI DI SIENA.
517TH BALANCE SHEET
AND STILL PIONEERING.

Here we present some highlights of our balance sheet as at December 31, 1989. It's our 517th - and we continue moving ahead. We've reinforced our activities in mutual funds, insurance sectors, financing and merchant banking with new acquisitions and initiatives. We've continued to expand our network in Italy and worldwide. Offices in Madrid, Beijing and Tokyo will soon join our others in New York, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Brussels, Moscow, Singapore, Cairo and São Paulo. Our major participating banks, the Banque du Sud, the United Bank for Africa and Internationale Bank für Aussehenhandel also posted excellent results - results that reflect our pioneering spirit.

1989 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	Lit. (billions)	US\$ (billions)
Deposits from customers	45,588	35,887
Capital Accounts	4,322	3,402
Loans and advances to customers	33,832	28,629
Investments & Securities	15,828	12,459
Net income available for distribution	230	181

The MPS Banking Group includes Monte dei Paschi di Siena and its subsidiaries, Banca Toscana, Credito Commerciale, Credito Lombardo, Banco Valdese, Istituto Nazionale di Credito per il Lavoro Italiano all'Estero, Italian International Bank and Monte Paschi Banque.



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Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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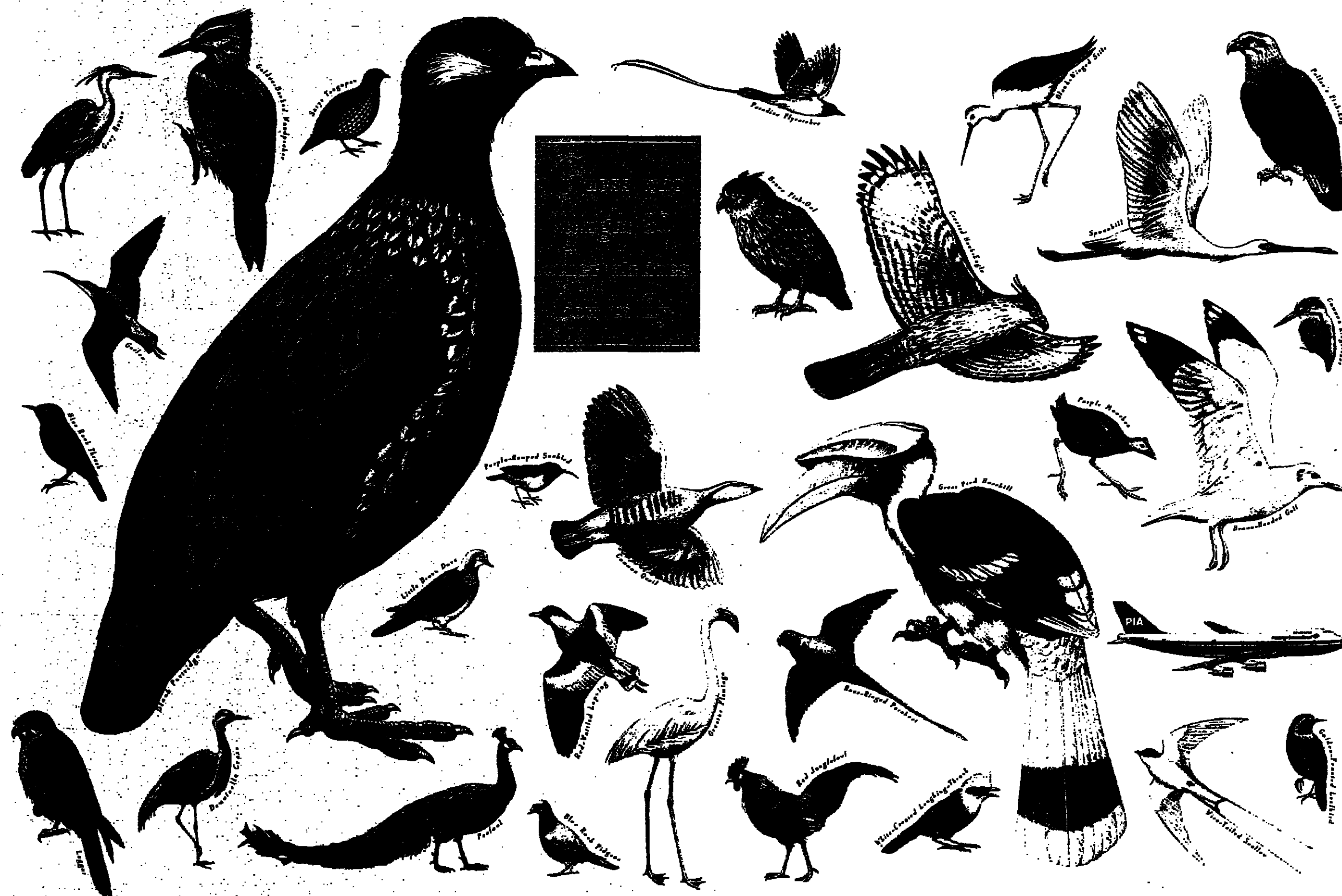
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Asian Gas Producers Step Up Exports

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The Gulf crisis is providing a major stimulus to plans by Australia and Southeast Asian nations to increase exports of natural gas to South Korea, Taiwan, Japan and other energy-dependent countries, analysts and officials said Wednesday.

They also said that the producers of gas were planning to make greater use of the fuel for power generation, industry, transportation and household requirements to conserve oil, cut pollution and reduce reliance on imported energy.

Benny Coulter, minister for mines and energy in Australia's Northern Territory, said at an international conference in Singapore that he and many others in the regional oil industry believe that "among the various sources of primary energy, clean natural gas will attract the highest growth in demand in the next decade."

Analysts said that gas imports by Japan, which draws 70 percent of its oil from the Middle East, would increase from about 33 million tons in 1989 to more than 46 million

tons in the year 2000 and 57 million tons in 2010, a 74-percent increase.

They said that gas imports by Taiwan would increase from 1.5 million tons in 1990 to 7.5 million tons at the end of the decade, while imports by South Korea over the same period would rise from 1.5 million tons to 6.5 million tons.

Indonesia, the world's biggest exporter of liquefied natural gas, with sales of 18.7 million tons worth nearly \$3 billion in 1989, recently signed long-term contracts for substantially increased supplies to South Korea and Japan.

Malaysia and Brunei also have large contracts to supply LNG to Japan, mainly for generating electricity.

Malaysia plans to increase LNG exports from 6.5 million tons in 1989 to 10 million tons over the next few years and will start selling to South Korea next year.

Mr. Coulter said that Sumitomo Corp. of Japan had recently concluded in a preliminary feasibility study that building a plant in Darwin to export up to four million tons a year of LNG to Taiwan, South Korea and Japan was economically viable. The plant, which would cost \$1.57 billion, would start exports in 1998.

The plan, somewhat smaller than the North West Shelf project in Western Australia that will export about six million tons of LNG to Japanese power utilities from 1994, would draw gas from fields being developed in the Bonaparte Gulf off Darwin by a consortium headed by Santos Ltd. of Australia.

Mr. Coulter said that East Asia needed a stable flow of energy to sustain high rates of economic growth "and that's why Sumitomo is so interested in developing a big LNG export plant in Darwin."

Since LNG prices are linked to the price of oil, the rapid rise in crude prices following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait Aug. 2 has enhanced the economics of gas production.

The oil price collapse in 1985-86 turned LNG into a buyers' market, said Duncan Clarke, managing partner of Global Pacific Pty., a petroleum consulting firm based in Sydney.

However, the recent surge in prices and the possibility that they

will remain high because of uncertainty about Middle East oil supplies will give LNG exporters greater leverage in negotiating long-term sales contracts with profit margins that would encourage further investment in production, he said. "The game is switching around," Mr. Clarke added.

Environmental concerns also make gas attractive. "It's a better option than coal because it's cleaner and cheaper to develop," said Lesley L. Bendig, an oil and gas specialist in the Singapore office of Arthur D. Little Far East Inc.

Expansion of nuclear power in densely populated Japan, South Korea and Taiwan is facing opposition from critics who assert that a single accident could cause catastrophic loss of life and damage to the environment. If nuclear power is curtailed, gas will likely gain, analysts said.

Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand are all well-advanced with plans to increase use of gas to slow depletion of their oil fields.

"Recent events in the Persian Gulf should serve as a lesson on the danger of overdependence on imported fuels," said Hashim Salleh, general manager of Petronas Gas Sdn., a unit of the Malaysian state petroleum corporation, Petronas.

Taipei Fights to Grow Without Big Inflation

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan's Central Bank is loosening its tight money policy to spur flagging economic growth, but officials said Wednesday that they had to play the difficult game of simultaneously controlling inflation and the exchange rate.

"Our present policy is trying to avoid recession and inflation," the governor of the Central Bank, Samad Shieh, said in an interview.

He said the Central Bank had initiated efforts to push bank interest rates lower to enable businesses to get cheaper funds for domestic investment.

Mr. Shieh said the government had also loosened requirements for loans to restructure industry and increase research in a combined government-bank program that could see 60 billion Taiwan dollars (\$2.2 billion) injected into the economy.

But he said the government had to watch the inflationary threat carefully, especially at a time when world oil prices had shot up.

Lower interest rates may also threaten the government's goal of a stable currency if capital leaves Taiwan to seek higher interest rates abroad, in Japan for instance.

Taiwan recently sharply reduced its projection for real gross national product growth in 1990 to 5.24 percent, the lowest since 1982 and compared with 7.33 percent in 1989.

At about the same time it increased its projection for 1990 inflation to 4.2 percent. But many economists said inflation could rival last year's 4.41 percent, the highest since 1981.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
350	1600	3000
300	1400	2500
250	1200	2000
200	1000	1500
150	800	1000
100	600	500
50	400	0
0	200	0
Exchange Index	Wednesday Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	2980.95	2996.66 -0.52
Singapore Straits Times	1172.48	1179.01 -0.55
Sydney All Ordinaries	1451.70	1472.30 -1.40
Tokyo Nikkei 225	22726.17	23308.31 +1.79
Kuala Lumpur Composite	525.18	528.43 -0.62
Bangkok Book Club	800.01	801.18 -0.19
Seoul Composite Stock	592.80	589.42 +0.57
Taipei Weighted Price	3159.27	3291.65 -4.02
Manila Composite	621.51	615.39 +0.99
Jakarta Stock Index	507.07	515.14 -1.57
New Zealand Barclays	1536.58	1538.51 -0.13
Bombay National Index	676.30	668.34 +1.19

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Lucky In Soviet Contract

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Lucky-Goldstar Business Group, a major South Korean conglomerate, said Wednesday it had signed a note of intent with Moscow's city government to help build a \$300 million hotel-apartment complex.

Lucky-Goldstar and the government's Korea Trade Promotion Commission expect to enter a \$0-50 joint venture with Moscow to build a five-building complex on Gribaldi Street, 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) from the Kremlin, the company said.

It has not yet been decided how Lucky-Goldstar and the trade association will split the \$150 million share of the cost, said a spokesman for the company, who requested anonymity.

The complex will be centered around a South Korean Trade Center designed to accommodate Korean businesses operating in Moscow.

Big Yangtze Dam Plan Challenged in Canada

United Press International

OTTAWA — An environmental group has filed a formal complaint to professional engineering associations in three provinces against a Canadian consortium that last year recommended building the controversial Three Gorges dam on the Yangtze River in China.

Graeme Ryder, spokeswoman for Probe International, said the complaint, filed to engineering associations in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, outlines environmental and technical problems with the \$13.2 billion dam, which would be the largest in the world.

Last year a consortium of Canadian engineering companies and government-owned agencies concluded in a feasibility study that the project was economically feasible.

A book assessing the problems, written by nine experts, including engineers and other scientists, was released Tuesday by Probe.

Among complaints was the failure of the Canadian consortium to deal with all building that would shorten the life of the dam, and the resettlement of 1.2 million people to an area just outside the project.

Ms. Ryder said the Yangtze River is already severely polluted, its tributaries are dammed and there is

a fear that a new hydroelectric project will worsen the situation.

The Three Gorges dam has been on the drawing board since the 1920s, when authorities saw it as a way to alleviate massive floods in the lower valley. Now, the proposed dam is envisioned by proponents as a multipurpose structure that would generate electricity, control flooding and improve navigation along a 360-mile (580 kilometer) stretch of the fast-flowing river.

But Probe said those claims were highly unrealistic and unsubstantiated and that costs of the project would be much greater than anticipated because of the sediment problem.

Probe also said the dam is unnecessary because China already has sufficient hydroelectric power to serve the country's needs.

Ms. Ryder said the proposed dam was so large there was insufficient experience to design or build it. She said China is already having problems with a smaller dam downstream from the Three Gorges because engineers had difficulty controlling silt in the reservoir and transmitting electricity to where it was required.

Eso Production Malaysia Inc., a unit of Exxon Corp., has announced that it will invest about \$4.1 billion to distribute gas by pipeline from its offshore fields to power plants, industries and homes in peninsular Malaysia beginning in 1992.

Malaysian officials said that by the year 2000, gas would account for about 40 percent of total energy consumption in the country, double the existing level.

Analysts said that Singapore is negotiating final terms to buy piped gas from both Malaysia and Indonesia for power generation instead of oil.

Domestic sales in Indonesia account for about 16 percent of total gas production. About half the gas goes to five fertilizer plants and the rest to steel and cement industries, liquefied petroleum gas for transportation and household supplies.

Officials said that in the next five years, gas would be used increasingly for power generation and light industry in Indonesia.

Korn Dabbarani, minister to the office of the Thai prime minister, said that to meet increasing demand in Thailand for power generation and industry, including petrochemicals, gas production would almost double to reach 1.1 billion cubic feet per day by the end of the decade. Present production is 600 million cubic feet per day.

Burns, Philp Warns About Growth

Reuters

SYDNEY — Burns, Philp & Co. said Wednesday that it is cautious about future profit growth after posting a 2 percent rise in group net profit for the year that ended June 30.

The company said profit totaled \$3.87 million Australian dollars (\$4.4 million) for the financial year, compared with \$2.81 million dollars a year earlier.

"In the present adverse economic climate in Australia and uncertainties in international markets, I am cautious of predicting any material improvement in our results for the first half of this year," said the company's managing director, Andrew Turnbull.

The company's sales grew 12 percent in the year, to 2.14 billion dollars from 1.91 billion dollars a year earlier. It declared a final dividend of 7.5 cents, bringing that of the full year to 15.5 cents, up from the year earlier 14.3 cents.

Trading results for the Australian hardware business in July and August were subdued, with both the trade and hardware retail sectors experiencing low levels of activity.

"However, the North American food businesses are benefiting from a more stable yeast market and improved prices and our growing yeast interests in Europe are performing well," Mr. Turnbull said.

The restructuring of the company's Italian antibiotics manufacturing facilities, which are being moved on to one site at Rovereto, combined with a focus on higher margin products, should see a significant improvement in profitability, he said.

Mr. Turnbull said the profit result was pleasing given the lower prices in the North American bakery's yeast market and the failure of the antibiotics business to meet expectations.

At the hardware division, the integration of recent purchases and benefits from computerization and refurbishment programs offset the fall in trading in the second half of the year.

Mr. Turnbull said the Pacific Island businesses performed strongly, contributing \$13 million to group profit, up 29 percent from the previous year.

Lady Mary's wealth plunged to 60 million dollars from 200 million dollars, as her son Warwick battled to save the newspaper empire saddled with a 1.7 billion dollar debt. The Warwick is owners of the Sydney Morning Herald and The Age in Melbourne.

But other media owners fared better, with Rupert Murdoch besting Kerry Packer as Australia's richest man.

Mr. Murdoch, now officially a U.S. citizen but included because of his large newspaper holdings in Australia, increased his personal wealth by 300 million dollars in the past year to 3.6 billion dollars. (Reuters, AFP)

Hanoi to Track Trades in Gold And Currencies

Agence France-Press

HANOI — Vietnam has introduced strict regulations on gold and foreign-exchange dealings, the Nhan Dan daily said Wednesday.

The new rules, which affect domestic and foreign individuals and companies, call for the setting up of an official market with all transactions outside of banks banned, the newspaper said.

"The setting up of a foreign-exchange market with state participation will allow the authorities to play a regulatory role," a Vietnamese banking official pointed out.

The dollar is currently worth 5,250 dong at the official exchange rate but fetches 6,300 on the black market.

Vietnamese companies will have to deposit foreign exchange in the country's banks and opening accounts or depositing currency overseas is banned except in special cases, the newspaper said.

It said gold dealing, now also banned in "any cross-border transaction," can only be done through the state bank, which will authorize imports.

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, contains of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value, it is updated twice a year.

Stock	Price	Change	Volume	Low	High	Open	Close
IBM	125.00	+1.00	1,200,000	124.00	126.00	124.50	125.00
Microsoft	65.00	+0.50	800,000	64.50	65.50	64.50	65.00
Apple	45.00	+0.25	600,000	44.75	45.25	44.75	45.00
Oracle	35.00	+0.50	400,000	34.50	35.50	34.50	35.00
Sun	25.00	+0.25	300,000	24.75	25.25	24.75	25.00
Intel	15.00	+0.10	200,000	14.90	15.10	14.90	15.00
Motorola	10.00	+0.05	100,000	9.95	10.05	9.95	10.00
Texas Instruments	8.00	+0.02	80,000	7.98	8.02	7.98	8.00
Advanced Micro Devices	6.00	+0.01	60,000	5.99	6.01	5.99	6.00
Linear Technology	4.00	+0.01	40,000	3.99	4.01	3.99	4.00

Stock	Price	Change	Volume	Low	High	Open	Close
Alcoa	45.00	+0.50	1,000,000	44.50	45.50	44.50	45.00
Boeing	75.00	+1.00	800,000	74.00	76.00	74.50	75.00
General Electric	35.00	+0.25	600,000	34.75	35.25	34.75	35.00
Johnson & Johnson	25.00	+0.10	400,000	24.90	25.10	24.90	25.00
Pfizer	15.00	+0.05	300,000	14.95	15.05	14.95	15.00
Merck	10.00	+0.02	200,000	9.98	10.02	9.98	10.00
Novartis	8.00	+0.01	100,000	7.99	8.01	7.99	8.00
Schering-Plough	6.00	+0.01	80,000	5.99	6.01	5.99	6.00
Amgen	4.00	+0.01	60,000	3.99	4.01	3.99	4.00
Genentech	3.00	+0.01	40,000	2.99	3.01	2.99	3.00

SPORTS

Montreal Joins Fray in NL East

Pirates' Losing Streak at 6, Dodgers Trim Reds' Lead

By Malcolm Moran

CHICAGO — September is not the time to endure the longest losing streak of the season. Playing with a half-game lead is not the time for the starting pitcher to have the shortest outing of his major league career. But that is what happened to the Pittsburgh Pirates and John Smiley on Tuesday night in an 8-5 loss to the Chicago Cubs that increased Pittsburgh's losing streak to six.

Smiley retired just one of the seven batters he faced in the first inning and left with a five-run deficit. Two misplays by Chicago gave Pittsburgh some hope after a four-run fifth.

But Greg Maddux retired 12 of the last 15 hitters in pitching his eighth complete game of the season. Smiley's previous five losses had been caused in part by a lack of support.

The Pirates scored two runs in those five games and were shut out three times.

Smiley's problems Tuesday night, however, began with his first pitch.

He had even taken a lead to the mound in the bottom of the sixth, a 1-0 advantage built on Jay Bell's club-record 36th sacrifice bunt of the season and a single by Bobby Bonilla to score Wally Backman.

Pittsburgh's lead was gone with one pitch, a home run by Jerome Walton that cleared the left-field wall and the bleachers.

That was just the beginning.

With one out, Mark Grace hit a hard grounder to right field, and Andre Dawson tripled into the right-

field corner for a 2-1 lead. Dawson scored on Luis Salazar's single through the middle.

Shawon Dunston hit a line drive that Backman could not hold despite a dive to his left. Damon Berryhill, who was playing in his 10th game this season after rotator-cuff surgery, hit his first home run of the season for a 5-1 lead.

Smiley's evening of work had ended with six runs in one-third of an inning, the shortest of his 83 major league starts.

In other games, *The Associated Press reported:* Dodgers 6, Braves 2: In Atlanta, Kal Daniels doubled home two runs and scored two as Los Angeles again crept within 4½ games of Cincinnati in the National League West.

The Dodgers, who had narrowed a 13-game deficit to 4½ before losing to the Reds on Sunday, picked up a game on Cincinnati. The Reds have 15 games remaining in Los Angeles 14.

Daniels extended his hitting streak to seven games with his first-inning double that scored Lenny Harris and Stan Javier, both of whom singled off rookie Paul Marak. Daniels took third on a single by Eddie Murray and scored on a sacrifice fly by Hubie Brooks.

Cleaves 5, Reds 3: In Cincinnati, Will Clark hit a pair of homers and Kevin Millar also homered for third-place San Francisco.

John Burkett took a four-hitter and a 5-1 lead into the ninth but needed help from Steve Bedrosian, who got his 13th save.

Padres 8, Astros 1: In Houston, home runs by Joe Carter, Jack Clark and Rip Roberts helped San Diego win its fourth straight.

Phillies 6, Cardinals 3: In St. Louis, John Kruk hit a three-run homer and rookie Jason Grimsley overcame eight walks in five innings. Kruk's homer was one of eight Philadelphia hits off Bob Tewksbury.

Victory Over Mets Decisive for Expos

By Joe Sexton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The only fight the Montreal Expos were in two weeks ago was the one against abandoning effort, against going through the motions of a season stuck in neutral.

"Of course, at any point in any season, you want to keep things positive," shortstop Spike Owen said. "But it's human nature to be realistic, as well. Ten days ago, we thought any shot we might have had was no longer legitimate."

Their shot in the National League East, in the aftermath of Tuesday night's 4-3 triumph over the Mets at Shea Stadium, was still long, but suddenly legitimate.

The Expos, 8½ games behind the Pittsburgh Pirates on Friday morning, are now 4½ back of the National League East leaders, having swept three games from the Pirates before coming here.

"We're in it," Owen had said before the game.

"Not yet," cautioned Buck Rodgers, manager of the Expos, whose team was to play the Mets on Wednesday night and Thursday.

"We have seven straight games on the road. We come out of it only a couple of games off the pace, I'll consider us in it."

Tuesday, knowing that anything short of a dramatic rise against the Mets would likely end their chances, the Expos silenced New York for seven innings behind Dennis Boyd, survived Darryl Strawberry's three-run homer in the eighth then answered with another run and victory.

"We have six games against the Mets left," Rodgers said. "If we are going to make an impact, the impact has to be made here."

The season has been alternately inspiring and deflating for the Expos. Free agency vanquished most of their proven pitching before the first fastball was thrown — Mark Langston, Pascual Perez and Bryn Smith signed elsewhere — and it depleted a fair bit of their punch as well in the person of Hubie Brooks.

Still, the Expos patched and persevered, starting strongly. They then endured months of injuries and setbacks. As many as 10 games back in early August, the Expos have won eight of their last 10.

Their starting position is largely the result of their domination of the Pirates, whom the Expos have beaten in 13 of 18 games.



Tom Bolton's no-hitter was wiped out by four runs in the seventh.

Struggling Red Sox Fall Back Into a Tie

By Jack Curry

New York Times Service

BALTIMORE — The Boston Red Sox do not want to admit that it can happen again. They do not like to talk about the past because the memories are too harsh, too cold and too realistic.

But after what happened in the seventh inning at Memorial Stadium here Tuesday, it was impossible not to discuss the prospects of another collapse by the Boston Red Sox.

Tom Bolton carried a no-hitter and a 1-0 lead into the seventh inning against the Baltimore Orioles, a team that had not scored in 71 of its last 83 innings. Bolton never made it beyond two outs.

He lost the no-hitter and the Red Sox eventually lost sole possession of first place in the American League East Division when they fell to the Orioles, 4-1.

The emotional state of the Red Sox was tested after another tough loss. Catcher Tony Peña yelled out in the clubhouse "this ballclub is a bunch of quitters" and waited for a response. No one said anything.

With Toronto's 3-2 victory over the New York Yankees, the Red Sox are sharing first place with the Blue Jays for the first time since Aug. 19. Both teams have 13 games left, three against each other. Boston has lost 11 of its last 16 games.

The key hit in the seventh was a three-run homer by rookie David Segui, but a simple play earlier in the inning would have allowed Bolton to escape without damage.

It was the kind of play Red Sox fans know well.

With one out in the seventh, the Orioles trailing 1-0, and Cal Ripken on first, Craig Worthington hit a soft liner to Jody Reed at second. Reed made the catch and had a very good chance to double Ripken off at first. His throw hit Ripken as he was scrambling back to first and the inning was prolonged.

Chris Holies singled to move Ripken to second and Mike Devereaux tied the game with a single. Then Segui unloaded his second home run of the year and Bolton's disastrous inning was complete.

Jose Mesa, a rookie making his 11th major league appearance, benefited from the outburst. Mesa was also pitching a shutout until his defense betrayed him in the sixth.

Reed hit a very catchable pop fly to short left field that dropped among rookie third baseman Leo Gomez, Ripken at short and Worthington in left. Reed wound up on second with a double and scored on a single by Wade Boggs.

For the first six innings, Bolton was surprising and dominating the Orioles. Other than walks to Worthington in the second and Segui in the third, Baltimore did not have any baserunners.

Mulliniks, in Last At-Bat, Puts Blue Jays in First

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Toronto moved into a first-place tie with Boston in the American League East as Rance Mulliniks' run-scoring pinch single with two out in the ninth inning gave the Blue Jays a 3-2 victory over the New York Yankees.

The Blue Jays, playing at home, have won five straight games and 10 of their last 12.

Kelly Gruber started the ninth on Tuesday with a single and Fred McGriff advanced him to second with his second career sacrifice. George Bell walked before Kenny Williams sent Gruber to third with a fly ball to center.

Jeff Robinson relieved Lee Guetterman (10-7) and Mulliniks hit the first pitch he saw into center field for his third straight pinch hit. Four

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

of the Blue Jays' last five victories have come in their final at-bat.

White Sox 8, Athletics 2: The A's drive to clinch the AL West for the third straight season was stalled again by Chicago, which won for the fifth straight time at Oakland. Ivan Calderon had a two-run homer for the White Sox.

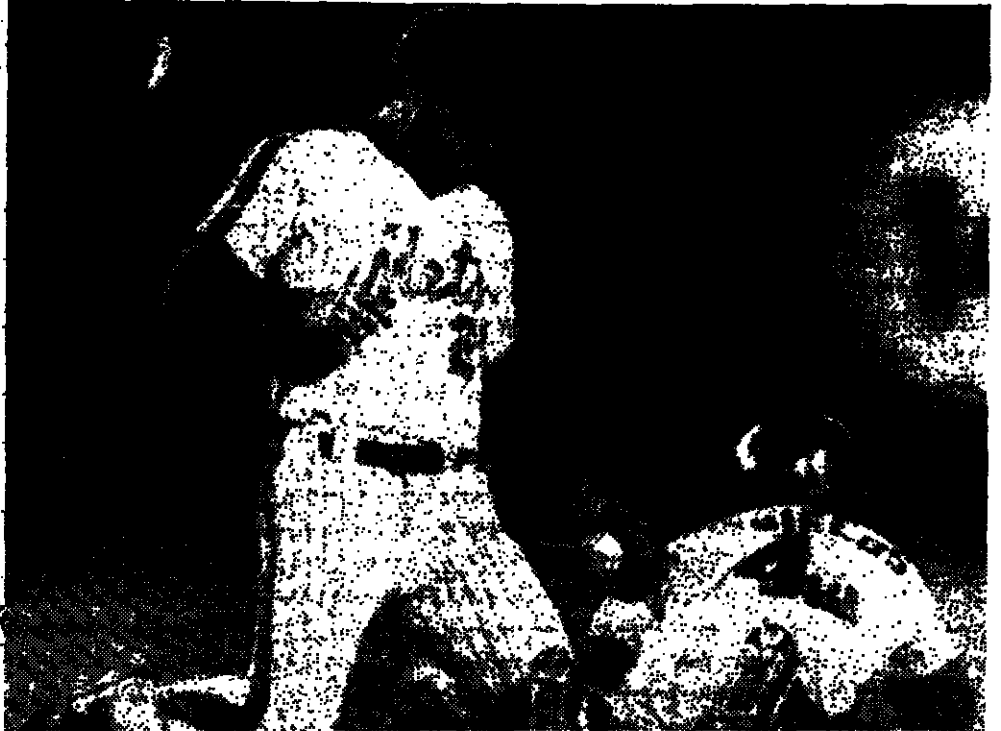
Indians 3, Brewers 3: The Indians took a 4-3

lead in the sixth in Cleveland on Jerry Browne's RBI double off relief pitcher Don August.

Twins 10, Royals 4: Ulan Gladden started Minnesota's six-run fifth inning with a triple and ended it with an RBI single as Kansas City blew a three-run lead in Minneapolis.

Tigers 3, Angels 2: Rookie Milt Cuyler drove in two runs as Detroit won in Anaheim, California.

Mariners 7, Rangers 3: Alvin Davis' eighth career grand slam highlighted a seven-run seventh inning in Seattle. (AP, UPI)



Montreal's Delino DeShields was safe stealing second when Howard Johnson bobbled the throw.

Kuwait's Contingent: a Disappointed, but Not Dispirited Group

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Kuwait's team at the Asian Games, decimated by Iraq's invasion, is making its presence felt here.

The Kuwaiti team, reduced to 65 athletes and officials from a planned 300, has draped an eye-catching black, red, white and green Kuwaiti flag from its dorm rooms in the Asian Games village as an inspiration to its members.

"Anybody from Kuwait who sees the flag, it finishes any problems for him," team leader Eid J.R. Thaidi said in a telephone interview on Wednesday. "He sees the flag and he is very happy."

But Thaidi is not confident Kuwait's athletes will have much success when the games open Saturday. "In my opinion, we don't have a chance to win any medals," he said. "No coach, no good training, no country — sorry, no medals." He said many of the

team's coaches were foreigners who fled to their own countries when Iraq invaded Aug. 2.

Only one coach, in swimming, accompanied the 42 remaining athletes to Beijing. All were competing abroad when the Iraqi army swept into their homeland and declared it an Iraqi province.

At least 11 athletes were killed in the invasion, according to Sheikh Ahmed Fadd al Sabah. The Olympic Committee president of the Kuwaiti National Olympic Committee after his father, who held the office as well as that of president of the Olympic Council of Asia, which administers the Asian Games, was killed during the invasion.

The council's executive bureau met for nearly three hours Wednesday night and decided that the late Sheikh's duties during the game's opening ceremony Saturday would be shared by three vice presidents. The younger sheikh, in Beijing for the games, said

the slain athletes included Esh-Shaan Motere, the center on the national basketball team. He said other athletes were believed to have been rounded up by the Iraqis, their fate unclear. "Maybe they put them in the Iraqi army," he said.

"Iraq now is taking everybody between 15 and 45 years of age. Our athletes are in that group," al Sabah said. "They take them somewhere, we don't know where. Maybe they put them in the Iraqi army."

The team's remnants, including 23 soccer players, four swimmers, six table tennis players, six track and field athletes and three judo contenders regrouped in Saudi Arabia. Thaidi said they trained there for a week before flying to Beijing with the Saudi team.

Before the invasion, Thaidi said the team hoped to win at least six medals, including one for soccer. Kuwait won one silver and eight bronze medals at the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul.

Delegates from all 38 OCA member countries are gathering in Beijing to vote Thursday on whether Iraq should be banned because of its invasion.

Iraq Announces 164-Member Team

Iraq will send a 164-strong delegation to the Asian Games, it was announced Wednesday, a day ahead of an Olympic Council of Asia decision on whether or not to ban the country. Agence France-Presse reported from Baghdad.

Officials said the team includes 113 athletes who would take part in 12 sports.

For 2½ hours on Wednesday, 750 athletes and delegates from China and Taiwan fought about politics for their first joint dinner in Beijing in 41 years. Reuters reported. This is the first time Taiwan and China have both taken part in an Asian Games.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	61	68	.469
Toronto	58	71	.449
Detroit	57	72	.440
Minnesota	49	79	.385
Chicago	48	80	.377
Baltimore	46	82	.361
New York	40	88	.308

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
Oakland	54	64	.458
Seattle	52	66	.440
Texas	49	69	.415
California	47	71	.398
San Diego	46	72	.390
Kansas City	40	78	.340
Minnesota	37	81	.313

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
Pittsburgh	64	64	.500
New York	58	70	.450
Atlanta	57	71	.445
Chicago	56	72	.437
Philadelphia	48	80	.377
St. Louis	46	82	.361

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Team	W	L	Pct.
Cincinnati	61	68	.469
Los Angeles	58	71	.449
San Francisco	57	72	.440
San Diego	49	79	.385
St. Louis	48	80	.377
Philadelphia	46	82	.361

PENNANT RACES

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	61	68	.469
Toronto	58	71	.449
Detroit	57	72	.440
Minnesota	49	79	.385
Chicago	48	80	.377
Baltimore	46	82	.361
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Kansas City	40	78	.340
Minnesota	37	81	.313

TUESDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	61	68	.469
Toronto	58	71	.449
Detroit	57	72	.440
Minnesota	49	79	.385
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San Francisco	57	72	.440
San Diego	49	79	.385
St. Louis	48	80	.377
Philadelphia	46	82	.361

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	10	10	.500
Los Angeles	9	11	.450
Phoenix	8	12	.400
San Antonio	7	13	.350
Seattle	6	14	.300
Utah	5	15	.250
Washington	4	16	.200

International Basketball Federation

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	10	10	.500
Los Angeles	9	11	.450
Phoenix	8	12	.400
San Antonio	7	13	.350
Seattle	6	14	.300
Utah	5	15	.250
Washington	4	16	.200

EUROPEAN CUPS

Club Champions Cup

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	10	10	.500
Los Angeles	9	11	.450
Phoenix	8	12	.400
San Antonio	7	13	.350
Seattle	6	14	.300
Utah	5	15	.250
Washington	4	16	.200

UEFA Cup

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	10	10	.500
Los Angeles	9	11	.450
Phoenix	8	12	.400
San Antonio	7	13	.350
Seattle	6	14	.300
Utah	5	15	.250
Washington	4	16	.200

JAPANESE LEAGUES

Central League

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	10	10	.500
Los Angeles	9	11	.450
Phoenix	8	12	.400
San Antonio	7	13	.350
Seattle	6	14	.300
Utah	5	15	.250
Washington	4	16	.200

Pacific League

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	10	10	.500
Los Angeles	9	11	.450
Phoenix	8	12	.400
San Antonio	7	13	.350
Seattle	6	14	.300
Utah	5	15	.250
Washington	4	16	.200

EXHIBITION GAME

Tuesday, in Moscow

(9), Ke. Brown (9) and W-Burkeft. 13-7. L-Bedsonism (11). HRs-

